

JPRS 79665

15 December 1981

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2539

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

15 December 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2539

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

IPU Meeting

1

ANGOLA

Commentary Calls on Citizens To Be Vigilant

(ANGOP, 4 Dec 81).....

2

Briefs

French Delegation's Visit

4

BENIN

Interview With USSR Ambassador Agapov

(Cotonou Domestic Service, 2 Dec 81).....

5

Libyan Envoy Explains U.S. 'Hatred' for Libya

(Cotonou Domestic Service, 2 Dec 81).....

7

Briefs

Polish Situation

8

U.S.-Cuban Tension

8

CAMEROON

Council Approves 5-Year Plan, Points Out Problems

(WEST AFRICA, 9 Nov 81).....

9

New Press Law Will Reportedly Curb Newspapers

(WEST AFRICA, 5 Oct 81).....

10

CAPE VERDE

Fleeing Lawyer's 'Political Refugee' Statement Derided

(VOZ DI POVO, 5 Nov 81).....

12

Not Supreme Court Justice

Newspaper's Comments

Portuguese Press Attacked

Briefs		
'PANA' Membership Agreement		15
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC		
Government Wants To Develop Farming Activities		
(AFP, 6 Dec 81).....		16
Opposition Parties Comment on Kolingba Regime's Program		
(LE SOLEIL, 27 Oct 81).....		17
CHAD		
Withdrawal of Libyan Troops Believed Aided by Pressures on Qadhdhafi		
(LE MONDE, 2 Nov 81).....		19
Briefs		
Resumption of Fighting		21
CONGO		
Joint Communique With French Stresses Rural, Industrial, Scientific		
Development		
(ETUMBA, 24 Oct 81).....		22
Joint PCT-SED Communique Issued Following SED Visit		
(ETUMBA, 24 Oct 81).....		24
Briefs		
Cabindans' Release		28
GABON		
Mebiane Discusses Responsibility of Gabonese		
(Libreville Domestic Service, 2 Dec 81).....		29
GHANA		
Tongue-in-Cheek Comments on Creation of New Parties		
(Kofi Akumanyi; DAILY GRAPHIC, 14 Nov 81).....		31
Details Provided on Loan Agreement With Canada		
(Malek Eshun; DAILY GRAPHIC, 18 Nov 81).....		34
Ivory Coast-Ghana Diverging Economic Systems Compared		
(Danny B. Safo; THE LEGON OBSERVER, 18 Sep 81).....		35
Importance of Good Organization Within APP Stressed		
(K. K. Oduro; THE LEGON OBSERVER, 13 Nov 81).....		38
GUINEA		
Briefs		
Sekou Toure Returns		40

GUINEA-BISSAU

Third-Party Suggestions Invoked in Cabral's Release (NO PINTCHA, 25 Nov 81).....	41
---	----

LESOTHO

Favorable Reaction to Election Call Solicited (LESOTHO WEEKLY, 13 Nov 81).....	44
---	----

Minister of Information Comments
Election Call Hailed

Briefs

Captain Buried	47
Support for Security Forces	47
Poor Management Hit	47

MALI

Foreign Minister Evaluates Impact of 'Development Diplomacy' (Alioune Blondin Beye Interview; L'ESSOR, 24 Sep 81).....	49
---	----

Traore Receives Algerian Minister, Message (Bamako Domestic Service, 2 Dec 81).....	53
--	----

Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Received by Traore (Bamako Domestic Service, 3 Dec 81).....	54
--	----

New Governor of Bamako District (L'ESSOR, 26-27 Sep 81).....	55
---	----

Beye Statement on Palestinian Solidarity Day Reported (Bamako Domestic Service, 29 Nov 81).....	56
--	----

IAEA Gives Aid for Training, Nuclear Medicine, Agriculture (L'ESSOR, 23 Oct 81).....	58
---	----

Boundary Talks With Upper Volta Continue (Djibril Dembele; L'ESSOR, 19-20 Sep 81).....	60
---	----

Briefs

Algerian Commission	61
---------------------	----

NAMIBIA

Kalangula, Mudge Resolve Differences (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 18 Nov 81).....	62
---	----

Kalangula May Suggest SWAPO-DTA Meeting (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 25 Nov 81).....	64
--	----

Mudge Warns West Against Attempt To Split DTA (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 Nov 81)	65
Mudge Breaks Logjam on AG 8 (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 26 Nov 81)	66
National Assembly Will Deliberate AG 8 (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 24 Nov 81)	68
Mudge Reasserts DTA Warning on Election (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 24 Nov 81)	69
Briefs	
Security Bill Amendment	71
Australian Diplomats in SWA	71
First Multiracial Armored Group	71
Battle Reported	71

NIGERIA

Government Hopes for Increased Agriculture Reported (WEST AFRICA, 26 Oct 81)	72
Program for Aid From EEC Begins (Veronica Forrester; WEST AFRICA, 9 Nov 81)	74
Reasons for Cuts in Oil Prices Analyzed (WEST AFRICA, 7 Sep 81)	76
Factional Differences in Kwara State's NPN Detailed (AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, 11 Nov 81)	78
Briefs	
Nurses, Midwives Threaten Strike	82
LNG Project	82
Ilorin Fuel Shortage	82
Troops to Chad	83
Embassy on ROK 'Soon'	83
Concern Over Electoral Changes	83
Deputy Governor Escapes Attack	83

RWANDA

Court Sentences Defendants in Subversion Trial (Kigali Domestic Service, 26 Nov 81)	84
--	----

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister's Statement of Support for PLO (Moustapha Niasse; Dakar Domestic Service, 28 Nov 81)	85
Briefs	
Foreign Minister Returns From Accra	87
Dakar To Host International Meetings	87

SEYCHELLES

Minister Appeals to United States, UK on Exiles (AFP, 3 Dec 81).....	88
Request for UN Board of Inquiry (AFP, 3 Dec 81).....	90
Briefs Tourists Arrive, Depart	92

SIERRA LEONE

Stevens Warns Against Misuse of Public Funds (Freetown Domestic Service, 4 Dec 81).....	93
President Stevens Lauds Australian Support Efforts (Freetown Domestic Service, 3 Dec 81).....	95

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Denies Links With Mercenaries (THE CITIZEN, 30 Nov 81).....	97
Chief Minister of Lebowa Calls for Federation (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 30 Nov 81).....	98
Opposition Reproaches PM on Group Areas Study (Chris Freimond; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Nov 81).....	99
PM's Incentives System Is Explained (John Spira; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	100
Government Press Threats Worry Columnist (Percy Qoboza; RAND DAILY MAIL, 17 Nov 81).....	101
Comments on Release of Seychelles Group (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 3 Dec 81).....	104
Aftermath of Seychelles Coup Reported (Johannesburg International Service, 3 Dec 81).....	105
'ANC Radio' on Its Aims, 'ANC' 'Armed Wing' Actions (Radio Freedom, 5 Dec 81).....	106
Details of Angola Raid Given (AFP, 7 Dec 81).....	108
Group Will 'Fight to End' for SWA (THE CITIZEN, 30 Nov 81).....	110
Opposition Cited on Mercenaries Release (AFP, 3 Dec 81).....	111

Polish Emigre Occupies High Position at Sasol (Paul Lange; SUNDAY TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	113
R100-M Exports for SA Oil-Rig Group (Vera Beljakova; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	115
Cape Golf Club Opens to All Races (RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Nov 81).....	116
Row Looms Over Rubber Tariffs (Colin Bower; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	117
Case Will Test Ciskei Right To Deport Its Citizens (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 19 Nov 81).....	118
Tension Flares as Unions Again Attack Ciskei (Steven Friedman; RAND DAILY MAIL, 13 Nov 81).....	119
Prospects for Plastics Industry Look Bullish (Colin Bower; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	120
Octha Diamond Group Unveils Expansion Plans (Andrew McNulty; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	121
University Forecasts Continued Domestic Inflation (Daan de Kock; THE CITIZEN, 26 Nov 81).....	122
Country Will Remain Strong Supplier of Chrome (John Mulcahy; RAND DAILY MAIL, 18 Nov 81).....	124
R50-Million Capital Projects Spending Is Forecast (John Spira; SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	126
Women May Fill More Defense Positions (THE STAR, 18 Nov 81).....	127
SA Trade Deficit Reaches R192,3-M (Daan de Kock; THE CITIZEN, 26 Nov 81).....	129
Western Five Encounter UN Obstinacy (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 26 Nov 81).....	130
Briefs	
Cooperation, Development Commission	132
Russian AK-47's for Hijackers	132
Limpet Mines Blast Substation	132
SWAPO Base Destroyed	133
Seychelles Coup	133
New Shipping Service	133
R1.6 Billion for Defense	133

TOGO

Briefs

RPT 10th Anniversary Hailed	134
Budget Adopted	134

UPPER VOLTA

Zerbo Interviewed on Border Question With Mali (Bamako Domestic Service, 21 Nov 81).....	135
Unions Plan 8, 9 December Strike Against CMRPN Ban (AFP, 23 Nov 81).....	137
Briefs	
Loan for Railroad	138
Ban on Strikes	138
Students' Anti-Government Pamphlets	138

ZAIRE

Security Measures Reported To Follow Criticism (WEST AFRICA, 2 Nov 81).....	139
--	-----

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns Living Standards Will Fall Unless Farm Output Rises (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Nov 81).....	140
Government Delays Plans To Establish Foreign Career Service (SUNDAY TIMES, 22 Nov 81).....	141
Minister Asks Police To Probe Scandal Involving Cabinet Minister (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 Nov 81).....	142
Minister Says Fertilizer Distribution Satisfactory (DAILY MAIL, 21 Nov 81).....	143
Some Ministries Reluctant To Transfer Power to Pricing Body (Robby Makayi; SUNDAY TIMES, 15 Nov 81).....	144
Prospective Elections Candidates Allowed To Campaign (SUNDAY TIMES, 22 Nov 81; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 Nov 81).....	146
Phiri, Mbewe's Comments, by Dan Mwale Candidates' Tactics Must Be Watched	
Zambia, Zimbabwe Agree on Extradition, Border Problem Unresolved (DAILY MAIL, 14 Nov 81).....	149
Court Commissioner Orders ZCTU Leaders' Release (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Nov 81).....	151

DPRK Military Delegation Visits Country (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Nov 81).....	153
NMC Receiving Raw Materials for Stockfeed Manufacture (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 Nov 81).....	154
Farmers in Three Districts Protest AFC's Failure To Release Loans (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 23 Nov 81).....	155
Census Director Presents Paper on Population Growth (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Nov 81).....	156
ZNE Manager Announces Petroleum Price Increases (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 13 Nov 81).....	157
Mining Year Book Indicates Mines' Continuing Recovery (Savior Chafungwa; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, /no date given/).....	158
RCM's Second Quarter Loss (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 20 Nov 81).....	159
LPG Int duction 'Not Answer' to Energy Conservation Needs (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 21 Nov 81).....	160
Goma Signs Japanese Tractor Supply Agreement (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 14 Nov 81).....	161
Indian Engineers Offer Training in Agricultural Mechanization (DAILY MAIL, 21 Nov 81).....	162
Oil Firm To Convert Gasoline Powered Vehicles to LPG (Marta Paynter; TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 19 Nov 81).....	163
Briefs	
Bulgarian Trade Delegation	164
Police Order Luxury Cars	164
Minister of IMF Loans	164
Rejection of Zairian Grain Request	165
Nutritional Problems in Rural Areas	165
WFP Sending Famine Relief	165
Freight Service to South Africa	165
TVZ Faces 'Critical Shortage' of New Films	166
Protocols With PRC, Zambia, Bulgaria	166
Northern Province UNIP Membership	166
Bangladesh Jute Offer	167
Government Price Decision Hailed	167
Mundia's Ending of Strike	167
Military Delegation in GDR	167

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Announces New Wage Guidelines (Salisbury Domestic Service, 3 Dec 81).....	169
---	-----

Death of Mugabe's Brother Reported	
(Salisbury Domestic Service, 2 Dec 81)	170
ZCTU Chief Says Trade Unions Must Be Free	
(THE HERALD, 28 Nov 81)	171
Briefs	
Zvobgo Visits GDR	172
SWAZI Ties	172
ZANU (PF) Sweeps Poll	172
Reward for Spy	172
Forestry Plan	173
Shortage of Rice	173

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IPU MEETING- Lagos, Nov 30 (NAN)--The next meeting of the International Parliamentary Union (IPU) will be held in Lagos in April next year, the senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas said in Lagos today. He told the senate that arrangements were concluded for Nigeria to host the meeting, which would be attended by participants from more than 100 countries. [Excerpt]
[AB010838 Lagos NAN in English 0800 GMT 1 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/359

COMMENTARY CALLS ON CITIZENS TO BE VIGILANT

ABO41821 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1055 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Commentary: "Necessity of Vigilance"]

[Text] Luanda, 3 Dec (ANGOP)--For all those who, having fallen into their routine and indifference, still believed that the war waged by international imperialism against the People's Republic of Angola was merely something being referred to in a remote southern province....

For all those who feel they can never jeopardize their privileges and clearly opt for or against the revolutionary process, the sabotage carried out by the mercenaries in racist South Africa's pay against the petrangol oil installations was a lesson which should give them something to think about.

No one in the People's Republic of Angola can, for even one moment, remove himself from the war imposed upon us by the enemies of the people and of the revolution. D 'iberately taking the risks that his high office involves, Comrade President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos was one of the first to reach the disaster area, directing and guiding the unselfish struggle of so many [words indistinct] immediately began to fight the fire.

The unknown effort of these true heroes prevented the fire from spreading and lessened the impact of the sabotage, further permitting the discovery of evidence that shows the direct participation of white mercenaries in Pretoria's pay in the attack against the people and economy of the People's Republic of Angola.

Others would have looked on from the top of the Miramar Hills--throughout the night and day--at the spectacle of flames and think, black smoke. They are the same ones who, as in Cunene, would also be spectators to the installation of racist troops and their stooges. In short, they are those who continue to believe that the revolution and the defense of the motherland is the duty of others only. By their physical presence, the enemies came to remind a wide sector of the indifferent population that the total war being waged by imperialism against Angola concerns each and every one of us. Never before has the statement by our departed leader, Comrade President Agostinho Neto, that each and every citizen is and should necessarily feel like a soldier, held such perspicacity as today.

When reference is made to the threat against the Angolan motherland, it is not a mere repetition of patriotic rhetoric which imperialism claimed to impose on us, but the need to defend the revolutionary achievements of our people and to apply the country's socialist option. In fact, what is involved is an actual threat to the life of each and everyone of us. Who but ourselves is responsible for our defense?

Ensuring this defense is less difficult than we think and it does not call for military training (our military and paramilitary are there for that). Today, to defend the Angolan motherland means for the ordinary citizen, intensifying production and productivity, reinforcing discipline and increasing vigilance of our (?duty) stations, fighting terrorism as well as confidence in the party and government to overcome the crisis that imperialism has caused and tries to exploit in its favor through direct and indirect agents.

To defend the motherland also means to keep calm and to avoid panicking at the least signal of alarm and not to give ear to absurd rumors which are merely denigration campaigns aimed at lowering the morale of the ordinary citizen. For instance, what was the purpose of the hurried and uncontrolled rush to the petrol pumps? What security could a full tank in a car provide?

The wave of selected attacks that have recently terrorized Luanda, the most primary acts of banditry that the puppets continue to carry out everywhere, the sabotage at various levels of the country's economic life, the repeated acts of aggression by the racist South Africans against Angolan territory--these are only portions of a vast war aimed at diverting Angola from its socialist option and from the internationalist support of the people who are still fighting.

The Angolan people have already shown their ability to overcome such difficulties. The vigilance of the masses will frustrate all attempts to check the struggle for the consolidation of our true independence and the promotion of socialism.

CSO: 4742/110

BRIEFS

FRENCH DELEGATION'S VISIT--A delegation of French parliamentarians composed of two deputies and a functionary in the national assembly is expected to arrive in Luanda this evening for talks with Angolan authorities on the Namibian question. The French delegation will be in Angola for 4 days and will also hold talks with SWAPO officials, after which they are expected to visit the Namibian refugee camp. According to the French News Agency the mission also has the objective of evaluating SWAPO's response to the recent proposals presented by the so-called contact group involving itself in the SWAPO-South Africa conflict on the territory. The proposals from the West, among other things, call for the election of a so-called constituent assembly and the guaranteeing of the interests of the Boer minority in Namibia. After visiting Angola, the French parliamentarians will also visit Namibia, a territory illegally occupied by the South African racists. However, SWAPO and the Frontline States have presented their counterproposals to those made in the United States. They recognize the right of the Namibian people to draw up their own constitution and elect their own government. [Text] [AB021234 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/356

BENIN

INTERVIEW WITH USSR AMBASSADOR AGAPOV

AB031645 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, Comrade Rene Durand Guezo, this morning received in audience the Soviet ambassador to Benin, His Excellency Vitaliy Agapov. After the audience with the first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Revolutionary National Assembly, the Soviet diplomat made the following statement to our reporter Sani Lassi Salakor:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Ambassador, you had private discussions with the first deputy chairman of the Permanent Committee of our Revolutionary National Assembly this morning. Would you tell us the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] During my visit to the first deputy chairman of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Benin, Comrade Rene Guezo, we exchanged views on a series of issues concerning foreign policy and the bilateral relations between our two countries. We observed that our relations are developing in an atmosphere of friendship and that there is the possibility of further development in various sectors. Thus, this discovery has once again confirmed the fact that we have every possibility of strengthening our relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields in conformity with the objectives of our revolution and of our two peoples.

We also discussed the factors which unite our two countries' parliaments--the Supreme Soviet and the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin. In fact, there is every possibility that relations between our two parliaments will develop and grow stronger because the People's Republic of Benin and the Soviet Union have similar objectives as far as the struggle for peace, disarmament, detente are concerned, and we have every opportunity to advance together toward this just and noble struggle which concerns the aspirations of all humanity.

[Question] Mr Ambassador, are you satisfied?

[Answer] Yes, I am very satisfied with my conversation with Comrade Rene Guezo. I have noticed that each time I hold discussions with him I note the mutual understanding between the leadership of the People's Republic of Benin and the Soviet Union on major current issues. We also always note that in all areas our relations are getting closer and are developing significantly.

I also took the opportunity to again congratulate the comrade first deputy chairman on the occasion of the 30 November national day which the friendly people of Benin have just celebrated. Incidentally, the month of November is the month in which our two countries celebrate their national days. We also celebrate the anniversary of our revolution in the month of November. We celebrated the 67th anniversary of our Great Socialist October Revolution on 7 November. I am, therefore, very happy with my visit to the comrade first deputy chairman. I think this contact enabled us to raise several problems of common interest and to clarify them within the framework of strengthening our friendly, bilateral relations.

[Question] You have just said that this contact with our first deputy chairman has enabled you to make some clarifications on certain problems. Could you tell me about these problems?

[Answer] We talked about cooperation--political cooperation, problems of cooperation between our state organizations and economic cooperation. The Soviet Union is helping the People's Republic of Benin to create state farms on an area of 1,100 hectares. The Soviet Union has just granted a supplementary loan to this end. This loan, which is equivalent to 3 million rubles, of which 2 million [words indistinct].

Our experts are now part of a specialized delegation which is exchanging ideas on procedures with Beninese experts and with representatives of various organizations to negotiate all sorts of contracts to ensure that our cooperation in the field of agriculture will be further developed. We also discussed the prospects of cooperation in the economic field. I think that from the contacts between our specialized organizations will emerge concrete measures to strengthen this cooperation. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/291

BENIN

LIBYAN ENVOY EXPLAINS U.S. 'HATRED' FOR LIBYA

ABO41120 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Summary from poor reception] "The press and information attache of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother (Gariani) Mahmud, this morning gave a press conference in Cotonou. In his preliminary statement, Brother Mahmud paid a glowing tribute to all African heroes, particularly Behanzin [former king of Abome in Benin], whose ideals of anticolonialist and anti-imperialist struggle constitute the source of the friendship and solidarity between Benin and Libya.

"The speaker continued by defining the subject of his press conference. The purpose of the conference, he said, is to objectively inform the brotherly and friendly countries about the U.S. hatred for Libya." According to Brother Mahmud, the United States sees Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's hands behind any action whatsoever. He said Libya is thus subjected to accusations which are often denied by the Americans themselves because they are based on mere suspicion. "The accusations include the alleged Libyan attempt to assassinate the U.S. charge d'affaires in Paris."

[Begin Mahmud recording] "For the United States, all the Arab and African peoples are no better than sheep which are ignorant and without a will." All the various U.S. administrations have scorned the deep aspirations of the Arab and African masses and have always seen Libya's specter behind their opposition to injustice, alienation, exploitation and enslavement. "It is because of this machiavellian conviction that the yankees consider all the Arab and African patriots who oppose their hegemonic designs as terrorists armed and financed by Libya. In fact, they are following the policy of the ostrich: they deliberately refuse to face facts in defiance of the most elementary commonsense by describing the PLO, the ANC of South Africa, the SWAPO of Namibia, the POLISARIO Front of Western Sahara, and so on as terrorist groups."

"One of the important facts which provoke the rage of the Reagan administration is the living example represented by the direct exercise of power by the Libyan masses, who are ruling themselves for themselves." [end recording]

CSO: 4719/291

BENIN

BRIEFS

POLISH SITUATION--Cotonou, 4 Dec (AFP)--On Thursday the president of the People's Republic of Benin, Col Mathieu Kerekou, granted an audience to Witold Jurasz, Polish ambassador to Benin with residence in Lagos. The Polish diplomat delivered a personal message to Colonel Kerekou from General Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], as well as documents on the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Mr Jurasz told the press that he had briefed President Kerekou on the current situation in Poland, a situation which is affecting the economic, social and even political development of the country. Internal and external extremist forces are trying their best to minimize the efforts we are making to find a solution to the crisis, he said. The Polish diplomat stressed the determination of the Polish people to overcome the external and internal destabilizing forces. On bilateral relations, Mr Jurasz envisaged the possibility of fruitful cooperation in the field of vocational training. [Text] [AB041048 Paris AFP in French 0948 GMT 4 Dec 81]

U.S.-CUBAN TENSION--Cotonou, 4 Dec (AFP)--The charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Benin, Reinaldo Derivet Zarzabal, told the press that on Thursday he informed Col Mathieu Kerekou of the tension between Cuba and the United States [words indistinct] during an audience granted him by the Beninese head of state. This tension, he explained, has increased since a few months ago following the U.S. plans of direct military aggression and open statements concerning a blockade of Cuba. Mr Zarzaba said the United States was training Cuban and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to invade Cuba and Nicaragua. But, he added, the Cuban people are ready to repulse any aggression from any quarter. [Text] [AB041330 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/308

COUNCIL APPROVES 5-YEAR PLAN, POINTS OUT PROBLEMS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2677

[Text]

The first ordinary session of the Cameroon Economic and Social Council for the year 1981/82 has just ended in Yaounde after examining and approving the fifth five-year plan for the country.

Apart from approving the plan the council also examined a draft Bill to lay down forestry and fisheries regulations and a Presidential decree to implement the law.

In its plenary session, members unanimously and officially approved all the projects earmarked in the plan for the economic, social and cultural development of Cameroon in the next five years plan.

Whilst approving the plan, the council used the occasion to draw government's attention to a few points which it said ought to be given special attention throughout the execution phase of the fifth five-year plan. These included adverse effects of rural exodus or urban inpulsion, the necessary dynamisation of the village communities, the need to safeguard the nation's food sufficiency, the decisive impact of infrastructures and communications equipments on the overall economic, social and cultural development, the necessity of refresher courses, the irreplaceable role of the woman in the education of the youth, the follow-up of the anti-corruption campaigns and the bad utilisation of consumer credits.

CSO: 4700/345

NEW PRESS LAW WILL REPORTEDLY CURB NEWSPAPERS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3349, 5 Oct 81 pp 2299, 2301

[Text] A NEW PRESS LAW in Cameroon is causing concern for freedom of the press in that country. This follows cause for concern about press freedom in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

In Ghana a group of six journalists have been fighting a battle with the Limann Administration over alleged government interference in their working conditions. Some cases have been settled in and out of court, with the journalists claiming a victory for press freedom in Ghana.

In Sierra Leone, a controversial Newspaper Amendment Bill first published in November, 1980, and much debated since, has now been passed into law, with some amendments in favour of newspaper proprietors and journalists in that country. And in Nigeria, hitherto the haven of press freedom, some journalists have recently been harassed, arrested and charged in court. Charges have been dropped in two cases. In most Francophone West African countries freedom of the press does not exist, for most newspapers are government-owned and run and censorship is the order of the day.

In Cameroon censorship has been going on from time immemorial. The controversial modified press law was published in a Presidential decree number 81/244 of June 22, 1981, stipulating the conditions of authorisation or prohibition of a newspaper, periodical or magazine. The press law was passed into law during the Budget session of the Cameroon National Assembly in June. It has not been discussed publicly since but waits for the President's assent to be in full force.

In the last three months the proprietors and editors from the private sector have been feverishly compiling the required

"dossiers" or particulars that will be required this month if they are to continue publishing. The responsibility for their survival rests with the Prefects, the Governors and their Chiefs of Cabinet, the Minister of Information and Culture and the Minister of Territorial Administration.

The present modification of the Cameroon Press law is the third in the series of previous amendments since independence and reunification and is seen in the country as a means to make it difficult to publish private newspapers, periodicals and magazines and to cut down on the existing ones.

English text of decree

For the interest of our readers and the public I will publish unedited the English version of the new Cameroon press law recently distributed to publishers who have to comply with it within three months after the signing of the Presidential decree:

Decree number 81/244 of June 22, 1981, stating the conditions of authorisation or prohibition of a newspaper, periodical or magazine. The President of the Republic, mindful of the Constitution of June 2, 1972; mindful of law number 80/81 of July 14, 1980, modifying and completing certain provisions of law number 66/18 of December, 1966, on the press; decrees:

ARTICLE 1: (1) Any physically normal person wishing to create a newspaper, periodical or magazine shall compile a dossier requesting authorisation containing the following documents: (a) a stamped application showing: the name, object and periodicity of the publication; the name of the proprietor or co-

proprietors, managers, administrative associates and agents responsible; the name and residence of the director and co-director responsible for the publication; the press in charge of the publishing; the organigramme of the paper's service; a forecast of operating accounts showing the means of financing as well as the nature of origin of the resources; an attestation certifying that the applicant is not owing taxes; a bank attestation certifying that a minimum security of 500,000 francs has been lodged for the financing of the paper; a certified true copy of birth certificate or any other document in lieu; a copy of police record number 3 of non-conviction, not more than three months old.

- (2) Any change or modification in the information listed in paragraph (a) above should be made known to the Minister of Territorial Administration within two months of the change of modification.

ARTICLE 2: State-owned or party-owned institutions wishing to obtain an authorisation to publish should comply with the provisions of article 1 paragraph (1) (a) or the present decree except for the affixing of stamps.

ARTICLE 3: (1) The complete dossier is deposited in return for a receipt at the office of the Senior Divisional Officer of the place of publication; the SDO has two months in which to transmit the dossier together with his comments to the Minister of Territorial Administration who will either grant or refuse authorisation following advice from the Minister of Information and Culture.

- (2) Authorisation is given through an order; it is refused by a letter stating the reasons, and the applicant notified by any written means.
- (3) A silence of over 90 days on the part of the Minister of Territorial Administration from the date of receipt of the dossier is equivalent to a refusal to grant authorisation.

ARTICLE 4: Without prejudice to the criminal sanctions stipulated by the law, the Minister of Territorial Administration may, ex-officio or upon proposal from the local administrative authority, temporarily or permanently stop the publication of a newspaper, periodical or magazine that has previously been authorised to exist, on grounds of serious disturbance of public peace or morals.

He may, moreover, delegate his powers to Governors and SDOs particularly in the creation of local organs of information.

ARTICLE 5: Proprietors, managers, agents or directors of existing newspapers, periodicals or magazines shall continue their activities and have a period of three months from the date of signing of this decree to produce all the documents required by the provisions of article one, paragraph (1) of the present decree.

ARTICLE 6: The present decree shall be registered and published in the official gazette in French and English.

There is also a clause or an article in the present modified Cameroon press law which stresses that newspapers which have been censored and confiscated over three times are subject to be entirely closed down by the Minister of Territorial Administration.

In Cameroon there is no Press Council, Press Commission or even a union or association of journalists to debate the new press law as was the case in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. In the case of the Sierra Leone Newspaper Amendment Bill after a Parliamentary debate a new clause was inserted which read: "Where the minister refuses, suspends or cancels a certificate of registration under the preceding sub-section, an aggrieved proprietor of a newspaper shall have the right of appeal to the high courts against the minister's decision."

Newspapers affected

The following newspapers are likely to be affected by the present modified Cameroon press law; *Cameroon Tribune*, government owned and published daily in French, with an English version published once a week every Wednesday in Yaounde; the *Gazette* and *Douala Express*, which are weeklies published in Douala; *Cameroon Times* and *Cameroon Outlook*, published weekly in Victoria in English; *Cameroon Sparke* and *Cameroon Guardian*, also weeklies published in Bamenda in English for the North-West Province; and the mainly sporting newspapers published weekly in Douala: *Cameroon Sports*, *Football Elite*, *Football 7*. There is also *Le Canard* and the weekly bilingual newspaper known as *L'Unité* published in Yaounde.

FLEEING LAWYER'S 'POLITICAL REFUGEE' STATEMENT DERIDED

Not Supreme Court Justice

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Lawyer Antonio Caldeira Marques, who represented himself in Lisbon as a justice of the Supreme Court of Cape Verde, has announced in the Portuguese capital--where he claims he is "vacationing," "his intention to ask Portuguese authorities for asylum," according to the ANOP [PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY].

In a press conference, lawyer Marques stated that Cape Verde is a "totalitarian" country. Having become the focus of the attention of certain organs of the state Portuguese press, Caldeira Marques, who claims to be persecuted because of the country's "repressive policies" affirms that he is an activist in the field of "human rights."

A press note published in Cape Verde stated, meanwhile, that Caldeira Marques has never been a judge of the Supreme Court of Cape Verde, but was rather a counselor of the former National Council of Justice, from which he was dismissed on 12 August 1978. Before that, he was a judge in the Sotavento region. After 1978, he worked in the studies and planning department of the Ministry of Transportation, and beginning last year, until his departure, he worked at the government general secretariate.

There was surprise in Cape Verde following the statements made by Caldeira Marques, given the fact that as head of the Cape Verdian delegation to the law of the sea conference, he used to spend a significant portion of the year abroad (in the United States, Switzerland and also Portugal), thus enjoying every opportunity to establish a residence abroad wherever he pleased.

Newspaper's Comments

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] It used to be that only political refugees could claim asylum in a country of which they were not citizens. However, since everything always changes, it seems that such a practice has gone out of fashion without our having become aware of it. Or else, it is that our jurists' "jurisdiction" has fallen on evil times.

All this is about Dr Antonio Caldeira Marques' intention to ask for political asylum from the "metropolis."

He represented himself as being a justice of the Cape Verde Supreme Court. He made himself out to be a political refugee. He had a good time in Switzerland defending "the rights of fish" before becoming the "defender of human rights." Was he being persecuted for political reasons? Is he a defender of human rights? In Cape Verde people have all the rights, because no one thought of founding an association to protect the animals. Already, in a follow-up statement, he specifically talked about the "Soviet-Cuban threat" in Cape Verde. Yes, sir, now he is more attuned with the issues of today... He is a clever fellow: he learns his lesson very quickly!

Caldeira Marques, who left Cape Verde in perfectly legal fashion, having openly disposed of his belongings (to go on "vacation"?), said before leaving to whomever wanted to listen that he was going to reopen his law practice in Lisbon. As far as we know, only those who are members of Portugal's law association can practice law in that country. And, again as far as we know, no foreigners can become members of this association. Nevertheless, this gentleman felt sure that he could furnish proof of Portuguese citizenship as soon as he would touch Lisbon.

Most probably, he kept his dual citizenship--which is forbidden by Cape Verdian law--in the tradition of other individuals for whom a passport is not a question of honor, but a lottery that can be played again and again.

Thence this bizarre case: a "political refugee" who spent most of the months since August 1977 as head of the Cape Verdian delegation to the law of the sea conference in Switzerland introduces himself as the "defender of human rights, without political ambitions," and asks for political asylum from the country whose nationality there is every indication he never gave up.

What a mishmash, gentlemen!

It is easy to understand that this is the return home of the spoiled son who made a foray into the lands of independence.

The rest is only the fireworks with which "nostalgic fathers" greet the return of the prodigal son.

Portuguese Press Attacked

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Newsmen often see strange things in the course of their work: a piece of information is gotten hold of, some clean prose is written, but nevertheless, there is one detail that is unconfirmed, and everything goes to waste.

In such circumstances, a self-respecting newsman exercises strict self-vigilance. But if he is motivated by passion...

Now, the press uses facts, norms, a given deontology, precisely because it is made by men who seldom are not motivated by passion, so often petty!

It is only in this light that it can be understood how the ANOP [PORTUGUESE PRESS AGENCY] swallowed and published the hoax that lawyer Caldeira Marques is a justice of the Cape Verde Supreme Court, when it employs a full-time representative in Praia, from whom it could have asked for confirmation of these facts.

A certain Portuguese press had specified--we don't know why or whether it was done on orders from someone--that the label of supreme court justice that Caldeira Marques so abusively used was indeed extremely useful. Would it be worth someone's while to verify its authenticity, thus running the risk of spoiling everything? The temptation is indeed great.

One thing is certain: certain Portuguese press and political circles--including papers, and state radio and television--have remained fascinated with empire and throw truly hysterical fits whenever there is the slightest chance--however infinitesimal--to feed the myth of restoration.

Does a South African agent, a bearded man called Jonas Savimbi, appear? Right away, the Portuguese press, radio and television are quick to inform on everything that smacks of opposition to the regimes that have sprung from the movements of national liberation, if that can feed, even for a short time, the aspirations of those who, even if the slogan "Angola is ours" has vanished, hope that it will some day remain in good white hands?

Does a group of a half-dozen returnees appear in front of one of our embassies, shouting that they want to be Portuguese? The temptation is great to grab the event and present it as a pro-colonial plebiscite. One just had to see, the other day in Lisbon, the Portuguese radio and television crews maneuver the cameras so as to make believe that the demonstrators in front of the Cape Verde Embassy were more numerous than in reality.

In an "off voice," the commentator was as emotional as if he were witnessing the departure of the first caravelles from the Tagus River.

Of course, everyone sells the kind of fish one wants. But the one who sells me spoiled fish should not hope that I would buy it again from him. It is perfectly natural that, given the over-abundance of information organs in Portugal, it is necessary to manufacture news that will sell.

However, there is one question: by behaving in this manner, does the Portuguese press render a service to Portugal?

We are not demanding that the Portuguese press serve our regimes. But what we are lamenting is that the irresponsible and unrealistic actions of certain Portuguese information organs should permanently poison the relations that we have always wished to remain mutually profitable and respectful of each other.

CSO: 4742/103

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

'PANA' MEMBERSHIP AGREEMENT--Dakar, 3 Dec (AFP)--Cape Verde has signed the membership agreement of the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), whose headquarters is in Dakar. It, therefore, becomes the 15th member state of that agency. Henceforth, only one more state has to sign for the PANA agreement to have legal force. The formalities for the membership of Cape Verde were completed in Dakar by Corsino Fortes, the deputy Cape Verdian secretary of state for information who ended an official visit to Senegal on Thursday. Mr Fortes asserted that Cape Verde was ready to lend its support to PANA in order to make it a success and he stressed that the pan-African agency constitutes a weapon of defense against the big agencies. On his part, Chiekh Ousamne Diallo, director of PANA, said that the agency, which is to begin its activities in 1982 constitutes a complex and delicate undertaking and a challenge that the African states must meet. He announced that a school of journalism for the Portuguese-speaking countries would be created soon. A joint commission of the PANA and UNESCO will visit Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau this month in connection with this, Mr Diallo said. [Text]
[AB031938 Paris AFP in French 1801 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/289

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT WANTS TO DEVELOP FARMING ACTIVITIES

AB061330 Paris AFP in French 1249 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Bangui, 7 Dec (AFP)--After the start of a reorganization of public finances, a restoration of an atmosphere of confidence and a resumption of work, the CAR authorities now intend to redress the country's economy with objectivity, observers in Bangui noted.

In this field, one of the main concerns of the Military Committee for National Redress (CRMN), which has been ruling for 3 months, will be to develop farming activities. To this end, the government intends to mobilize all able bodied people to take part in the cultivation of foodcrops around the major cities and to develop cattle raising in order to ensure sufficient food at moderate prices.

The CAR authorities are also planning to introduce modern farming techniques and to develop the areas that are mapped out for export products.

The government also proposes to improve the road network throughout the country, continue the negotiations for the construction of the trans-African highway from Mombasa to Lagos and to develop regional airports.

In order to exploit rationally the mineral and forest resources, it intends to expand prospecting, strictly check the still-disorderly exploitation of these resources and organize tree-planting campaigns.

In the field of trade and industry, the CAR Government plans to encourage the establishment of small agro-industries in the various areas of the country.

CSO: 4719/306

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION PARTIES COMMENT ON KOLINGBA REGIME'S PROGRAM

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 27 Oct 81 p 17

[Report: "Political Parties Doubt a Quick Return to Multiparty System"]

[Text] Bangui. Almost 2 months after Army General Andre Kolingba's ascension to power in the Central African Republic, the political parties in that country believe that a return to a multiparty system is "far from certain" "in the short run."

The four parties which were President David Dacko opposition--the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People (MLPC), the Independent Group for Reflection and Action (GIRA), the Republican Party for Progress and the Oubangui Patriotic Front (FPO)--also point out that the new head of state is still refusing to see them. Their activities and the Constitution remain suspended and his public statements on the "quick return to true democracy" are not being translated into facts.

They regret also the fact that General Kolingba's initial visits abroad were to Gabon and Zaire, countries where there is no multiparty system.

They also point out that at home the new head of state is still holding on to the vague promises he made starting with 1 September, when ex-president Dacko was overthrown, but that no program, economic in particular, has been made public so far.

Official circles state that the Central African political parties have proved their "inability" to pursue a policy which is "healthy, coherent and favorable" to the defense of the interests of the Central African nation. It is further claimed that so far there is no reason to question General Kolingba's statements. Ever since his access to power, he has claimed that his mission was "to enhance the economy" and "to create the necessary conditions for the practice of true democracy."

The Central African political parties have stated they are "satisfied" with the "purge" ordered by General Kolingba within the civil service--more than 1,000 officials will be pensioned off between now and next January--but openly object to one of the two criteria for this action: retirement after 27 years of service.

"In a number of cases this means blindly depriving ourselves of officials between the ages of 40 and 45, i.e., of the services of experienced people. It would have been preferable to operate only on the basis of inability, corruption and elitism," a political leader stated.

Conversely, these same parties are pleased by the disciplinary measures planned in the struggle against absenteeism. The advent to power of the military has already provoked a minor revolution in ministerial offices: generals accustomed to military life begin work at 0730 hours which forces the other employees to begin work at this early hour.

The political groups also give credit to the efforts of the military to improve Central African public life. These efforts have resulted in the detention of Nicolas Gotouas, former Minister of Public Education, two bank directors and two legal representatives, or some 30 people in all, for misappropriation of funds. An extensive investigation is currently under way in the customs service.

The political parties, which were split under the multiparty system, remain divided today in the face of the military regime. The suggestion of Ange Patasse's MLPC (36 percent of the voters) that presidential elections be held next December, is therefore unanimously rejected.

"This will provide yet another opportunity for accusing Central African politicians of a thirst for power. Even if General Kolingba were to accept that, no party would be ready within the next 2 months, unless we return to electoral fraud as under President Dacko," claims a political leader.

With the exception of Patasse, all politicians have indicated their readiness to collaborate with General Kolingba. "However," says another politician, "we would like to express our views on a specific publicly announced program."

"It is not a question," he adds, "of saying 'Yes' to a person but of agreeing on a policy. General Kolingba must also be willing to hire technicians and civilians. Too many of his ministers, all of them in the military, are notoriously incapable people."

Nevertheless, the political parties in the Central African Republic make it clear that if by the beginning of November, or 3 months after his accession to power, President Kolingba has not submitted a governmental program, this means that he intends "to remain in power for a long time." A pamphlet, as virulent toward the political parties as the military regime, is being circulated in Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic, claiming that a "new dictatorial regime" has taken over.

5157

CSO: 4719/168

WITHDRAWAL OF LIBYAN TROOPS BELIEVED AIDED BY PRESSURES ON QADHDHAFI

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Nov 81 p 18

[Article by J.-C. P.: "Libyan Forces Will Remain in Chad Until an Inter-African Force Has Been Constituted"]

[Text] "Libyan forces will remain in Chad until an inter-African force has been constituted," stated Arap Moi, interim chairman of the Organization of African Unity, following the request formulated by the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) for a "total withdrawal" of these forces before 31 December.

Sources close to the presidency in N'Djamena pointed out on Friday that the Council of Ministers spent 5 hours in deliberations before reaching a decision. A single minister, whose identity is unknown, refused to the very end to the insistence of President Goukouni Weddeye who favored that a request for a withdrawal be filed. These same sources specified that the decision had been made without any preliminary agreement with Tripoli and also because "the conditions for maintaining peace in Chad seem to be secured," specifically as a result of the "determining" offer for "logistic support" made by Paris.

The GUNT initiative, which was "duly noted" by Paris, although without comment, was qualified as an "important step forward" by Washington and approved by Cairo.

On Friday, recalling that contact with Tripoli had been maintained "on a permanent basis," in the past few days (our final edition of 31 October), the Quay d'Orsay dismissed the "alarmist" rumors regarding the Chadian crisis. Contrary to what some press organs have reported, there has never been a "coup d'etat" in N'Djamena; there was not even a "failed coup d'etat."

However, ever since Mitterrand called upon the OAU to organize "on an urgent basis" an inter-African force, from Cancun, French diplomacy which, meanwhile, had accepted without particular enthusiasm the need of delivering light weapons and munitions to Goukouni Weddeye within the framework of "logistic support," could hardly deny having triggered, if not orchestrated, pressures on Colonel Qadhdhafi to undertake the withdrawal of his forces stationed in Chad. What compensation is the Libyan leader being offered?

To begin with, it is a possibility, if not a guarantee, that both Egypt and above all the Sudan will cease helping Hissein Habre's armed guerillas who are engaged in guerilla warfare in the eastern part of Chad. One of the reasons for tension between

Tripoli, on the one hand, and Khartoum and Cairo, on the other, would be thus eliminated. As far as Colonel Qadhdhafi is concerned, the easing of his military machinery in Chad would be equally welcome in this period of economic difficulties. Finally and above all, at a time when the cards are being redealt in the Middle East, the West will make it clear to Tripoli that the growing isolation of the Jamahiriya, or the lonely prospect of a private conversation with Moscow, do not necessarily serve its interests well.

On Paris' initiative, converging and better coordinated pressure will be applied on Colonel Qadhdhafi henceforth. President Goukouni Weddeye seems to have wanted to accelerate this movement by asking for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from his territory within 2 months.

5157

CSO: 4719/168

CHAD

BRIEFS

RESUMPTION OF FIGHTING—Fighting has resumed in Chad between the National Army and the forces of Hissein Habre. The government troops have launched an attack on the rebels, who are occupying a town in the north of the country. [Text]
[LD061618 Paris Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 6 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/306

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH FRENCH STRESSES RURAL, INDUSTRIAL, SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 615, 24 Oct 81 pp 3-7

[Report: "Under the Sign of Renovation and Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Joint Communique

In accordance with the 1 January 1974 Cooperation Treaty between the French republic and the People's Republic of the Congo, the sixth session of the High Franco-Congolese Mixed Commission met in Brazzaville on 16, 17 and 18 October 1981.

The French delegation was headed by Jean-Pierre Cot, Minister Delegate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in charge of cooperation and development.

The Congolese delegation was headed by Aime-Emmanuel Yoka, Minister Delegate to the Presidency, in charge of cooperation.

The two parties noted the good development of their reciprocal cooperation and agreed to pursue it, particularly in the following sectors and within the framework of the new prospects opened by the forthcoming 1982-1983 Congolese Five-Year Plan:

Rural development;

Energy and support of the industrial sector;

Infrastructures;

Scientific research;

Teaching, particularly in the vocational sector and at the Marien Ngouabi University;

Public health.

The proceedings took place in the course of plenary meetings and commission meetings as follows:

Commission No 1: General topics;

Commission No 2: Investments; and

Commission No 3: Sociocultural affairs.

The two delegations agreed that following the final approval of the 1982-1986 five-year plan and the completion of the main studies within the framework of the commission for the insertion of French competitive examinations within this plan, the necessary contacts will be resumed at the proper time for consultations between the parties, to be held in Paris.

During his trip to the People's Republic of the Congo, Jean-Pierre Cot visited the CFCO Realignment Works in Loubomo, Pointe-Noire Port, the petroleum refinery, the Likouala Marine Deposits and the eucalyptus plantations of the UAIC [possible expansion: Agricultural and Industrial Union of the Congo] and Mengo 102 not far from Pointe-Noire.

Jean-Pierre Cot held discussions with Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs. He was granted an audience by Col Louis Sylvain-Goma, member of the Political Bureau, prime minister and head of the government, and by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Central Committee chairman, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The works of the sixth session of the High Franco-Congolese Mixed Commission were particularly enhanced by the joint will to make reciprocal cooperation one of the best possible manifestations of the profound solidarity between the two countries today.

The seventh session of the High Franco-Congolese Mixed Commission will be held in 1982 in Paris at a time to be established through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Brazzaville on 18 October 1981.

5157

CSO: 4719/163

CONGO

JOINT PCT-SED COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING SED VISIT

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 615, 24 Oct 81 pp 1,3,6

[Report: "Friendship and Solidarity Between the SED and the PCT"]

[Excerpts] Responding to the invitation of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, a delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), headed by Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, made a study and friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo between 15 and 22 October 1981.

The SED delegation was granted an audience by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to whom it delivered a message of fraternal friendship from Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

The delegation was also received by the following comrades members of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee Politburo:

Jean-Pierre Thystere-Tchicaya, Politburo member and head of the Ideology and Education Department;

Itihi Ossetoumba Lekoundzou, Politburo member and head of the Plan and Economy Department;

Pierre Nze, Politburo member and head of the Foreign Relations Department, and Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Camille Bongou, Central Committee member and secretary general of the Congolese Labor Party Central Committee attached to the presidency.

During their visit the SED delegation visited the areas of La Cuvette and Kouilou, where they were shown the economic and social achievements of the People's Republic of the Congo.

On the other hand, during its visit the SED delegation held political and economic discussions of interest to both parties with the delegation of the Congolese Labor Party, headed by Comrade Pierre Nze, Politburo member and head of the Foreign Relations Department and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also participating in the talks were the following:

On the Congolese side:

Charles Madzous, Central Committee member and permanent secretary for foreign relations;

Mviri Serge Raymond, Central Committee member and head of the Mass Organizations Division, Organization Department;

Bouka Boniface, Central Committee member and member of the Armed Forces Permanent Commission;

Gamboumba Moukengue Jean, Central Committee member, division head, Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party;

Jean Raymond Loumabeka, PCT [Congolese Labor Party] member, head of the Communist and Socialist Parties division; and

Yandza Jeanne, member of the URFC [Revolutionary Union of Congolese Women] Standing Bureau.

On the German side:

Helmut Hackenberg, second secretary of the Leipzig SED federation;

Horst Kohl, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in the People's Republic of the Congo;

Elisabeth Quart, member of the SED Central Committee Foreign Relations Department.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and revolutionary frankness. The two parties emphasized their bilateral cooperation and studied ways and means for its further development in order to concretize the desire expressed by the heads of the two parties, Comrades Erich Honecker and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, to consolidate relations for the greatest possible good of their respective peoples.

The SED delegation was acquainted with the intensive efforts of the Congolese Labor Party since its third extraordinary congress on the application of the new development strategy, the purpose of which is to enable the Congo to eliminate its dependence on and domination by foreigners.

The Congolese Labor Party delegation was told of the political and economic achievements of the GDR aimed at the building of an advanced socialist society in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, and of SED international activities in favor of peace and detente.

After a profound examination of relations between the two parties, both delegations noted with satisfaction the quality of relations existing between the SED and the PCT and resolved to strengthen them further with a view to consolidating the friendship and militant solidarity which exists between the peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo.

Furthermore, both delegations agreed on the need to strengthen the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, their mass organizations, states and governments.

In the area of international problems, those delegations expressed their concern regarding the international situation, which has been aggravated by imperialist maneuvers which threaten the freedom of the peoples and their right to dignity and progress, and therefore, world peace and security.

They spoke out in favor of giving firm support to all actions undertaken by progressive forces throughout the world in favor of peace, disarmament and detente.

The two parties reaffirmed their active solidarity in the face of anticommunism and subversive imperialist activities aimed at destabilizing progressive regimes in Africa and throughout the world.

In the case of Namibia, both parties condemn the illegal occupation of this territory by and dilatory maneuverings of South Africa and its imperialist allies, aimed at obstructing the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 on Namibia, and restate their firm support of SWAPO, the only legitimate and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The two parties strictly condemn the aggression of South African racists committed against the peoples of the People's Republic of Angola.

After examining the situation in the Middle East, the parties reasserted their firm condemnation of the Camp David Accords and reassured the Palestine Liberation Organization of their total support of the right of the Palestinian people to the establishment of their independent and sovereign state.

Having examined the situation in Latin America, both parties welcomed the victory of the people of Nicaragua headed by the Sandinista Front.

As to the situation in Southeast Asia, both parties expressed their satisfaction at the continuing success of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in their struggle against imperialist interference, characterized by the growing number of countries which are recognizing the legitimacy of their revolutionary systems.

Both parties reasserted their firm active solidarity with the struggle waged by the Afghan people against the interference of imperialism and its allies and for safeguarding its national sovereignty and building a progressive society.

Following their discussion of development problems, both delegations emphasized the need to reorganize the global economy on a just and democratic basis and agreed on the need to spare no effort in promoting the establishment of a new international economic order.

The two delegations expressed their complete satisfaction with the quality of their talks which were imbued with friendship, frankness and reciprocal understanding and, above all, revolutionary warmth.

Issued in Brazzaville on 22 October 1981.

For the PCT Central Committee, Politburo member and head of the Foreign Relations Department, Minister of Foreign Affairs Pierre Nze

For the SED Central Committee, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, Konrad Naumann

5157

CSO: 4719/163

CONGO

BRIEFS

CABINDANS' RELEASE--An urgent appeal in favor of 34 Cabindans detailed without trial since January 1977 by the Brazzaville authorities was issued by Amnesty International in a communique dated 26 October. These former guerillas of the FLEC (Liberation Front of the Cabinda Enclave) were part of a group of nearly 100 Cabindans detained in the Congo as a result of action against a Congolese railroad in the course of which three Congolese were killed and three Frenchmen had been kidnapped (and subsequently released). [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Oct 81 p 4] 5157

CSO: 4719/168

MEBIANE DISCUSSES RESPONSIBILITY OF GABONESE

AB030750 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Last night, Prime Minister Leon Mebiane delivered a nationwide speech to make each of us understand where the interest of the country lies:

[Begin recording] Dear countrymen, about (?10) days ago the president of the republic presided over a cabinet meeting which was enlarged to include the chairmen of the constituted bodies and members of the Political Bureau of the Gabonese Democratic Party. You still remember the decisions made at the meeting on the major political, economic and social trends of the country. In this regard, I am planning to brief you on this matter after the approval of the 1982 finance bill. Today, the head of state, who is anxious to speed up the implementation of these resolutions, presided over a cabinet meeting during which specific objectives were set for the government to pursue.

While the head of state, my government and I were thus working hard in the supreme interest of the nation, some individuals--former convicts--were writing leaflets and spreading false rumors aimed obviously at breaking down public order. In this regard, those individuals used our children in an attempt to implement their sordid intentions. This morning at the Libreville Truck Park they tried to prevent the students from being driven to their schools. You can easily figure out the consequences of such an act.

Dear countrymen, President Bongo has been ruling this country for 14 years in the interest of all. For 14 years, the development of this country has continued: children are in schools, the sick are being attended to, roads and railroads are being constructed and job opportunities are being created. We all live in peace and tranquillity. Of course, there is still a long way to go and the government is aware of this.

Who then are these individuals who now want to jeopardize all the achievements of our political stability by disrupting public order? They are: Jules Mba, Simon Oyoula Mba, Jean-Marie Obam; Jean-Baptiste Obiang Etougou; Thomas Didier Nze; Guy Obama Nze; Guy Obama Nze and Jerome Mvinbi. What are they? Former convicts who had benefitted from President Bongos' pardon. They have since proved they were unworthy of the tasks entrusted on them. To those people and others to be discovered within the framework of the inquiry which has been ordered, I want to say that my government will assume all of its responsibility.

Parents as we are, we will not stand for the manipulation of our children by a few irresponsible persons. We Gabonese people will not allow ourselves to be deceived by those irresponsible individuals. We Gabonese people will not allow ourselves to be led into mistakes by them, because I know the Gabonese people wish their country to continue its progress in national unity and peace. Gabon is not the exclusive property of a group, an ethnic group, or a province. It is for everyone, for all those who are mobilized behind President Bongo, his government and the party to work toward the development of our country and the well-being of its people.

Dear countrymen, I know that you have understood me and I thank you. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/289

TONGUE-IN-CHEEK COMMENTS ON CREATION OF NEW PARTIES

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Kofi Akumanyi]

[Text] Accra, Wednesday--A new political party to be known as the Dynamic Party is to be formed soon. The party with the motto "Honesty and hard work--surest way to success and "Asantrofie" as its symbol, proposes to bring the white man back to Ghana.

I have not as yet talked to the Accra businessman who in a statement to the press published in a local daily early that week announced his intention to form this new party but I can very well imagine what could have happened if he had called the usual press conference with the media in full attendance. The proceedings could have gone something like this:

"Mr Chairman! Mr. Chairman!..."

"Yes, the lady at the back."

"How different is your party from the existing parties?"

"As a matter of fact there is not much difference in its composition for it will be composed of Ghanaians and will aim at making Ghana a better place for all. What actually bothers me is the preconceived idea that the two parties originating from Dr Nkrumah and Prof. Busia are the only parties which can rule Ghana. I simply want to debunk that silly notion. "Everybody can form and lead a party in this country."

"Mr Chairman, as you may be aware getting a new party together is not like organising a cocktail party. What then is the basis of your optimism that your new party can do better than the ruling party?"

"You see, the PNP government claims it is doing its best under the circumstances. The President has said that he is a sprinter and when he gets going we can't keep up with him. So far its been a crawl. Salaries can't buy much because of the galloping inflation. The merger isn't working. My party will wipe the gloom and definitely put the smile back on your faces."

"Mr Chairman, Mr Chairman!..."

"That gentleman at the back in dark glasses."

"What exactly would be your programme of action when your party comes to power?"

"Good question. I was afraid nobody would ask. First on the list of my economic package is Devaluation of the currency according to I.M.F. and World Bank recommendations, by 70%. I can already feel the deafening applause around the country for such a bold step."

"Mr Chairman, with all due respect, if Acheampong couldn't do it and Limann is still undecided about it, how come you think you can do it?"

"I expected this reaction. Like the typical Ghanaian you believe more in problems than solutions. I want to assure you that I hold the answers to our economic problems in my hand as I stand here at the moment. We have to succeed."

"And what is the answer?"

"The return of the White man to take over the administration of the country."

"You must be joking." Someone shouts from the back.

"I couldn't be more serious. The Caucasian race can handle this mess better. I have been in touch..."

Mr Chairman! Mr Chairman!! Mr... (big uproar).

"Ladies and gentlemen. There is no need to get excited... Yes, the man in blue tie."

"I wonder whether you've weighed the full implication of what you've said. I mean, bringing back the Whites. Look at the condition of Blacks and the horrible treatment meted out to them by whites in countries still under colonial rule..., Namibia, Azania... the activities of the multi-national companies in developing countries..."

"I want to disabuse your mind of this impression people have that the whiteman is bad. Look at Zimbabwe. With Ian Smith's people around, that country has enough to eat and currently exports thousands of tons of surplus maize. If the white man is deeply involved here all malpractices in import-export business to name a few would be stopped"

"The important thing to note is that nobody is starving in these countries. economies are booming. That's more than you can say for a country like ours with 25 years experience in Military/Civilian rule."

"Mr Chairman, when the whites come will they hold only advisory positions in your government?"

"They will be in full control of the vital areas of the economy and national security because, as the saying goes, things done in halves are never done right."

"Mr Chairman!, Mr Chairman!..."

"Yes, that lady in the red dress."

"Mr Chairman when do you hope to launch the Dynamic Party and which part of the country do you hope to draw your support from?"

"On March 6, 1982 to coincide with the Silver Jubilee of Ghana's Independence when the whiteman handed over power to us. My main support will come from the older generation who are nostalgic over the good old days when the Europeans were here."

"And what is the significance of your symbol--"Asantrofie?"

"I am glad you've asked this question. It simply means that the Whiteman is like the Asantrofie bird which, in the Akan proverb loosely translated means, if you catch it you have bad luck but if you let it go your problems would never end!"

CSO: 4700/354

DETAILS PROVIDED ON LOAN AGREEMENT WITH CANADA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Article by Malek Eshun]

[Text]

THE Canadian Government is to grant Ghana loans totalling C\$23.9 million (10.4 million Canadian dollars) to expand projects being undertaken by the Volta River Authority (VRA) and the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation (GWSC).

Two separate agreements and an exchange of letters for the loans were effected at the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning yesterday.

The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Professor George Benneh, signed on behalf of the Ghana Government while the Canadian High Commissioner to Ghana, Mr Marc Faguy, signed on behalf of his government.

The first agreement covers general development co-operation between the two countries.

The second makes available to the Ghana Volta River Authority (VRA) a loan of C\$6.9 million (\$3 million — Canadian) to establish a training programme for its staff in order to produce highly qualified personnel to man existing and future hydro-power installations in Ghana. The loan which is interest free is repayable over 50 years with a ten-year grace period.

The Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation also gets C\$17 million (\$7.4 million — Canadian) under the same terms to improve and extend its services to

the people in the Upper Region.

In a speech at the signing ceremony Professor Benneh disclosed that a committee — "Ghana Aid Planners" had been set up to monitor the effective and efficient utilization of all foreign aid to the country.

He said the government attached great importance to hydro-power development since "it is a potential source of saving the country from the disastrous effects of increasing oil prices."

The Minister appealed to the Canadian Government to consider instituting a technical assistance programme to Ghana under which VRA personnel trained locally could be sent on short-term practical attachment to Canada with the view to exposing them to pertinent skills and techniques.

In reply the Canadian High Commissioner said he was happy that the fruitful co-operation between his country and Ghana had lasted for more than 20 years.

He expressed the hope that the investment being made in the Upper Region would make a major impact on the lives of the people.

Present at the signing ceremony were the Chief Executive of the Volta River Authority (VRA), Mr I. Casely-Hayford and Mr S. R. Hagan, managing director of Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation.

IVORY COAST-GHANA DIVERGING ECONOMIC SYSTEMS COMPARED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vol XIII No 10, 18 Sep 81 pp 218-220

[Article by Danny B. Safo]

[Text]

On April 6, 1957, one month after Ghana won her political independence from Great Britain, the Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, dined as a guest of the Minister of the French Republic of the Ivory Coast, Felix Houphouët-Boigny. At that dinner, on the initiative of the host, a wager was struck between the two men. The wager may be restated here:

You are witnessing the start of two experiments. A wager has been made between two territories, one having chosen independence, the other preferring the difficult road to the construction, with the metropole France, of a community of men equal in rights and duties.....let each of us undertake his experiment, in absolute respect of the experiment of his neighbour, and in ten years we shall compare the results.

At the commencement of the wager Nkrumah was leaning towards socialism and Houphouët towards capitalism. Both men remained faithful to these chosen paths. How well then did each of their two nations, the socialist-oriented Ghana and the capitalist-oriented Ivory Coast, achieve the principal aim of all less developed countries, that is, the upliftment of their societies in the socio-economic field? Indeed how well is each of the two nations performing on the eve of Ghana's silver jubilee of her political independence?

Beginning of Wager

At the commencement of the wager, geography, location, labour composition, and production capacities were similar. Ghana had a slight edge in terms of population and infrastructure. The only profound difference sprang mainly from the French and British influence on the Ivory Coast and Ghana respectively. The British pursued in Ghana a policy of indirect rule. This policy had seen the birth of some development; for example the establishment of schools, roads, and a port. On the other hand the French pursued a policy of direct rule and tried to assimilate the African elite into the French culture. After the attainment of political independence Nkrumah tried to steer Ghana onto what Eliot J. Berg terms the 'structural transformation' path. Houphouët-Boigny, on the other hand, pursued a policy of "gradualism". Ghana consequently concentrated on industrial development rather than agriculture. In agriculture, the country put much emphasis on capital-intensive, large scale schemes (such as state farm) aimed at fundamentally changing the technology and organization of peasant production. Much attention was also paid to import-substitution as a way of eliminating Ghana's dependence on the outside world. Price controls and other measures to abridge the market mechanism were also introduced in Ghana.

Ivory Coast's gradualist approach, in contrast, emphasised growth based on the use of external

loans, promotion of the export sector, and encouragement of peasant agriculture. The individual's self-interest and the market forces were given much freedom to operate in the economy.

Approaches Compared

Which was the more effective approach? In an attempt to answer this question, Jean M. Due holds the views that while the Ghanaian policy failed to generate high Gross National Product per capita it might have produced development without growth. She uses indicators such as education, health care, employment, water supplies, communication, transportation, and housing to measure development in Ghana. To her, the Ivory Coast, in contrast, was an example of growth without development. Up to 1961, the Nkrumah government failed to introduce an overall plan for the economy. The sterling reserves held by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board and the favourable position of cocoa on the world market might have given Ghanaians a false sense of security. In the words of Killick and Szereszewski "..... The growth patterns of the 1950's were too easy, too faultless... it could not last."

In 1962, however, Nkrumah's party introduced its **Programme of Work and Happiness**. In relation to planning, the political document stipulated that the country's economic planners should decide how resources were to be mobilized and how they should be used. In 1963 the Seven Year Development Plan (7YP) was launched. The plan envisaged major increases in the level of investment away from infrastructure and other social

overheads in favour of directly productive sectors, and an expanded output of trained manpower. The 7YP was, on the whole, a dismal failure. Though the Plan provided detailed fiscal projections, subsequent annual budgets ignored the Plan almost completely. For instance in the budget speech of 1963/64 the Minister of Finance made only a passing reference to the 7YP. Again in direct opposition to the Plan he proposed an increase in government consumption relative to capital expenditure. The Plan also exerted very little impact on the balance of payments situation. For instance, the Plan stipulated that foreign reserves should not be significantly reduced below the level pertaining at the end of 1963. However, there was a substantial reduction in international liquidity during 1964 and 1965.

Individual Ministers refused to submit to the discipline of the Plan. The drastic fall of cocoa prices on the world market was also a blow to successful implementation of the 7YP. It is thus perhaps not surprising that when traditional indicators of economic growth are considered a dismal picture emerges. GNP per capita in constant prices dropped £3.00 in the period 1960-66. At the same time, the consumer price index rose 40% above 1960 prices level by 1965. Again Government expenditure rose 17% per annum in the 1960-65. The internal debts which stood at £78 million in 1960 rose to £408 million by 1965, and external debt increased from \$16.3 million in 1961 to \$395 million in 1966. Growth rates for the period 1963-65 were 2.7%, 4.5% and 0% respectively. The 7YP target had been 7.3% growth per annum.

There was also very little diversification in agriculture. Cocoa continued to contribute over 60% of the value of the exports of domestic produce in the period 1961-65. Only cocoa butter, timber and manganese exports showed significant increases. Also in the period there was only a 7% increase in manufacturing. However, there was great improvement in social services. The Ghana Government was at least reaching out to its people.

The Ivory Coast too had a development strategy. This was the Ten-Year Development Plan 1960-69 (10YP). The major objectives of the 10YP was in the words of Miracle: "to achieve vertical and horizontal diversification of production through: (1) initiating or expanding industrial enterprises using locally available resources (backward linkages) and (2) diversifying agricultural exports by addition of new

exports and expansion of existing mineral exports." In the case of the Ivory Coast what do the traditional indicators show? From 1958 to 1965 GDP increased 15% per annum, government revenue grew faster than GDP and saving as a proportion of total revenue grew from 28% to 34% between 1960 and 1965. Growth of the export sector was also very rapid. Between 1958 and 1968 value-added in manufacturing expanded at 20% per annum. A significant share of total investment was export oriented. Emphasis on the export sector sprang from the Ivorian realization that import substitution led to an even more acute form of reliance on the outside. To the Ivorians a completely self-reliant growth was not feasible for small nations at the beginning of modernization. In the words of Berg, again, the Ivory Coast exploited her dependence on other nations by insisting on: "preferences in Europe, aid flows, technical assistance on relatively good terms, private investment and the export market that often accompanies it."

Who Won?

Did the Ivory Coast grow without developing? If one were to use Reginald Green's criterion of dependence, which is percentage GDP involved in external trade or concentration of markets for exports and sources of imports, the Ivory Coast fell far behind Ghana. If education is regarded as a key factor, it could be said that the Houphouet government did not encourage development. The government made an attempt at keeping Ivorian students in the country by cutting down on scholarships abroad and establishing a University in Abidjan. However, not enough students were educated to replace foreign personnel in specialized jobs, and those who had adequate training were not hired. To quote Rake "The policy in the past has been to quite unashamedly employ foreigners as advisors and in all jobs which need technical skill or expertise. Even now there is no intention of replacing a whiteman until an African can do the job equally well." Indeed the number of foreigners in the Ivory Coast since independence has increased several times over.

Who won the wager? Houphouet let his country to one of the highest growth rates in the world. Nkrumah's Ghana, on the other hand, witnessed a massive waste of resources, a continual balance of payments crisis, and by 1965 economic paralysis due to scarcities of imported inputs and a declining per capita income. Nkrumah's problems emanated from his efforts at meeting the needs of his people at once--he was unrealistic. By the end of the wager, Houphouet was in a position to meet the needs of his people. Indeed Houphouet is not the vociferous champion of the down-trodden humanity that Nkrumah was. But, in 1981, the Ivory Coast is in a strong position to meet the needs of the people. In the same year Ghana can hardly meet those needs. Ghana is faced with deteriorating education facilities without teachers, deteriorating hospitals without doctors, drugs and equipment, vehicles without spares, factories without raw materials, and roads with yawning potholes. Who then won the wager?

CSO: 4700/354

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD ORGANIZATION WITHIN APP STRESSED

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English Vol XIII No 12, 13 Nov 81 pp 270-271

[Article by K. K. Oduro]

[Text] On 26th September 1981, an electoral college of the merged parties met in the Great Hall of the University of Ghana to elect their executive. Before that date some well-wishers had counselled the leaders of the new party to postpone the election of a party leader and concentrate first on the organisation and establishment of the party. Various reasons were given for the counsel but perhaps the most convincing was the fear expressed that the leadership issue was so volatile that it needed a viable party to resolve it.

This and other arguments, evidently failed to persuade the leaders against the action they had previously decided upon. In the end, when the delegates got down to the day's business it wasn't the leadership question which threatened to destroy their common objective, but the relatively less important post of the deputy leader. That was also resolved in a seemingly amicable manner although one has to confess that not everyone present seemed completely happy with the outcome. Thereafter, the Chairman and two deputies, the General Secretary and his assistant as well as the Treasurer of the party were all elected without much fuss. Thus was born the party whose members believe it to hold the answer to the present tribulations of poor mother Ghana, but whose enemies no doubt assert that it is deemed to go the way of all 'anti-CPP' parties - defeat at the next general elections followed by eventual disintegration.

But how did this party come to be born? What was the need for it? Perhaps the most objective answer to such questions is that no party has been born - certainly not a new party. If parties are formed in the hearts of men, on their upbringing, their beliefs, their way of life and their philosophies, then clearly this party has always been with us and will probably continue to be with us for ever.

It was a sheer manifestation of the short-sightedness of our soldier-rulers which made them think that if you decree out labels, you succeed in ostracising beliefs and philosophies from men's hearts. As it turned out, in spite of the decree, the other side never pretended that the PNP was anything but the CPP. True, Dr. Limann and his friends seem to be prevaricating about their ideology, but basically they believe in the CPP, in public ownership and in state organization of the lives of individuals. They are merely waiting for an opportune time to return the country to the CPP way of doing things. Those who lost out were the traditional anti-CPP forces. They became divided and are only now trying to correct the mess by coming together. If this analysis is true, then where does one place Colonel Benasko's ACP and Dr Safo-Adu's New Ghana Party?

Signs of Disunity?

Some people may be tempted to take Dr Safo-Adu's departure too lightly. True, neither Dr Safo-Adu nor his new party by itself can

pose too much of a threat to the APP. What can prove fatal for Mr Owusu's APP is the possibility that people who see their fortunes threatened by the galaxy of 'stars' in the APP may decide to seek their fortunes elsewhere. Should that happen, the natural destination for such people would appear to be with the New Ghana Party. Potential recruits include Kwesi Lamptey and Saki-Scheck, front-liners in the PFP both, who have announced their resignation from the PFP and the merger protesting undermocratic tendencies in the party. As for Colonel Bernasko, with all deference to him and in spite of the sense he seems to be talking these days, he has to remember that the memory of himself as a uniformed soldier-ruler is too fresh in some people's minds; he would do well to continue to talk sense but bide his time nevertheless for a more favourable climate.

There is one more issue that needs to be dealt with before the question of the recent political groupings is laid to rest. Are the groupings natural? The answer is, not quite. It would be more natural for the SDF to go with the PNP and the Third Force with the PFP and UNC, and Safo-Adu. Kwesi Lamptey and Saki Scheck need not have left the PFP. The ACP could have settled quite comfortably with either side. A further shaking down is therefore to be expected.

What are the fortunes of the APP? The PNP is in power and people, especially Ghanaians, love winners. It is also true that rumours are rife to the effect that the PNP is determined to amass enormous funds to ensure them victory at the next general elections. But stacked heavily against them is their own dismal failure up to date to provide the rudiments of government. They have taken two years to identify some of our problems and their answer to the solution of these is simple - a perpetual plea of alibis.

They don't possess magic wands and they are at a loss as to which cutlasses are most suited to peasant farming in Ghana. Trucks are not available to cart fertilizers from the ports to the hinterland. On the other hand, not one bag of flour or cement has been similarly left to the elements - no, these are too precious to ministers and the committees they inaugurate to distribute them. We have seen a year of action pass without a simple action worth remembering. And our year of accountability has just begun with our President exhorting Ghanaian managers of the country who know they are inefficient to advise themselves!

Organisation the Answer

That the new party has the backing of a lot of articulate people - young and old, is self-evident. What is not so evident is organisation. If the APP is to succeed, this fundamental flaw should be corrected quickly. One other fact which screams to high heaven should also be borne in mind. No matter the quality of the people the party presents to the public, their political ideas would amount to nothing if they don't first learn to win votes, and votes are not won through dissipation of energy in constant bickering. For good or ill, the die has now been cast - a leader has been elected for the party and it is absolutely essential that the party gets well-organized for the job ahead. Another term in the wilderness will certainly destroy the party and may result in the complete disintegration of our so-called Black Star of Africa. Good luck APP and God save Democracy and Ghana.

GUINEA

BRIEFS

SEKOU TOURE RETURNS--The supreme leader of the revolution and head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, returned to our capital yesterday afternoon after a working visit to the FRG. Everywhere he went and on every occasion, the supreme leader of the revolution pointed out the (?tasks) before the Guinea-FRG cooperation. The first fruit of this rapprochement has been the signing by the foreign ministers of the two countries--Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Dr Abdoulaye Toure--of three agreements: one on technical cooperation and two on economic cooperation. After this mission had been efficiently fulfilled, the secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea, his wife, Comrade Hadjia Andree Toure and the important official delegation that accompanied them left Bonn on Friday, 4 December 1981 at 1400 local time--1300 GMT--for Fez. The stopover in Fez, the religious and cultural capital of the Moroccan kingdom, was brief but it enabled the supreme leader of the revolution, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, to meet his brother and friend, His Majesty King Hassan II. [Excerpts] [AB061150 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0915 GMT 6 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/306

THIRD-PARTY SUGGESTIONS INVOKED IN CABRAL'S RELEASE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 25 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The first extraordinary congress of the PAIGC held in Bissau from 8 to 14 November doubtlessly was a victory worthy of figuring on the already long list of conquests of our glorious party and people.

One of the more important characteristics of this congress was the clarity, the frankness and the objectivity with which the most troubling problems affecting our party and our country were discussed.

Thus the congress, besides reaffirming that the PAIGC is the sole party and the leading political force in our society, adopted some pertinent resolutions such as, for instance, the one severely condemning the former secretary general, Aristides Pereira, and former deputy secretary general and then president of the Guinea-Bissau Council of state Luiz Cabral.

This same courageous decision also expelled other leaders from the party and attributed to Luiz Cabral all the responsibility for the crimes committed during his mandate.

The 14 November movement was the logical consequence of the deviations and errors committed during the deposed regime and was aimed at returning the party to its due place as the leading political force of society, saving the country from eventual catastrophe.

Because of the success of the first extraordinary congress, the PAIGC emerged strengthened and structured as a national party. It is therefore necessary that, besides fostering party activities once again, we concentrate our attention on some problems that are fundamental in the life of our party so as to facilitate a return to more normal conditions.

It is precisely because of this that the PAIGC Central Committee met in Bissau on 16 November to analyze the situation pertaining to Luiz Cabral and other individuals detained in the sequence of events after 14 November 1980.

With an act of clemency and humanitarianism, the Central Committee decided to immediately release some of the prisoners whose guilt is less serious and to free Luiz Cabral and some others.

For our people to better understand the reasons and the fairness of such a decision, we believe it necessary to provide the following clarification.

First, the decision represents: proof of internal political strength; it also reveals the seriousness and political coherence of the present leaders.

Submitting Cabral and his accomplices to a court trial is certainly not the most correct decision to make if we consider certain factors, notably those related to our position on an international level.

We wish to stress, moreover, that Cabral and his group did not then, and still less now, constitute a threat to our legitimate aspirations for the construction of a stable regime whose aim it is to fashion a peaceful, just, free and progressive society in Amilcar Cabral's homeland.

Additionally, Cabral's release should be seen in the context of the resolution of the problem of all prisoners. It is, above all, a political solution.

Our country must conduct a well-balanced foreign policy and attempt to maintain and consolidate the prestige achieved by the PAIGC and by Guinea-Bissau through the heroic struggle for national liberation conducted by our people against Portuguese colonialism.

This is not a mere question of prestige. As during our struggle, our success depends largely on the foreign assistance we are able to obtain. During the struggle, the aid received from the USSR, Cuba, Sweden and other countries was decisive for the triumph of our people. Today as well, in our country, poor, underdeveloped, suffering from the consequences of the drought and of colonialism, foreign aid is essential to our development efforts, and even to our survival as an independent country.

In the present international context, the attitude of some governments in relation to the political prisoners assumes a certain importance, especially when one is dealing with personalities who have achieved a degree of international fame. No one in our country today has any doubts on the success of the 14 November movement and on the need to put an end to the Cabral government, just as no doubts persist that during his mandate innumerable irregularities, injustices and crimes were committed, which, to a large extent, justify the imprisonment that in no way constitutes a violation of universally acknowledged human rights.

However, some friendly countries such as Algeria, Mali, Cuba, Portugal, Sweden and Holland and a number of organizations with which we maintain relations have intimated to us that they would favor the release of the political detainees and especially of Luiz Cabral as the former president of the council of state, and that the foreign aid which we could receive would depend, at least in part, on such an initiative. We are not talking here of political pressures: these are suggestions, or better, advice. However, there is no doubt that such positions reflect the concern of certain countries and organizations that provide us with assistance.

On the other hand, an insidious campaign was held, following the 14 November movement, aimed at denigrating it and its leaders, accusing them of racism, tribalism, ambition, etc, deliberately omitting the true causes for the readjustment operated in Guinea-Bissau and attributing false political connotations to the members of the council of the revolution.

This was an attempt to discredit our country and to bring about the deterioration of our relations with friendly countries and organizations with which we maintained good relations, often necessarily tied with the person of the former president of the council of state and former deputy secretary general of the PAIGC because of his functions.

With the first extraordinary congress, this series of calumnies and lies will certainly be proven false, since a lucid analysis was made of the disastrous socio-political situation that led to the 14 November movement, while the responsibility for this situation was clearly imputed to the former president, who was severely condemned. The need for the 14 November movement was amply demonstrated, as was the fact that the militants who took the initiative are honest and unselfish comrades who were at no time motivated by hate, personal vengeance, racism or tribalism, but solely fired by patriotism and love for our great party, the PAIGC.

With the release of Cabral and other prisoners, the PAIGC is politically strengthened, both nationally and internationally, and the figure of our secretary general and president of the council of the revolution will acquire a new political, human and moral dimension in giving proof, once again, of the profound humanitarianism we inherited from Amilcar Cabral, which has decisively marked our struggle, our militants and our people.

CSO: 4742/108

FAVORABLE REACTION TO ELECTION CALL SOLICITED

Minister of Information Comments

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. C. D. Molapo, said this week that all Basotho and the leader of Basutoland Congress Party (BCP), Mr. G. P. Ramoreboli, should rally behind the Prime Minister's call for general elections.

Mr. Molapo was commenting on Mr. Ramoreboli's rejection of elections call as long as Mokhe-so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) continued with its subversive activities.

He said the Government was committed to elections and every effort would be made to ensure that people voted freely, fairly and without intimidation.

Mr. Molapo said Mr. Ramoreboli's observation that Mokhehle's continued violence could mar elections gave an exaggerated importance to Mokhehle's role in Lesotho's political scene.

"Elections are a prerogative of the people and they should not be conditional on activities of Mokhehle who has lost credibility before the international community for his unwise activities with South Africa," the Minister said.

Mr. Molapo said he agreed with Mr. Ramoreboli on rejecting Mokhehle's suggestion for United Nations supervised elections, the idea which "is contrary to Lesotho's sovereignty."

The Minister said no independent state would request external supervision of its elections as that would be an insult to its sovereignty.

He concluded that international observers would, as usual be welcomed to witness Lesotho's general elections and the assured victory of the ruling Basotho National Party.

In his statement Mr. Ramoreboli said it was necessary that elections be held in an atmosphere of peace, calm and freedom. He said nobody could cast a vote under intimidation as that would be a mockery of elections.

Mr. Ramoreboli said

while people were being murdered, persecuted in their homes and places of work elections could serve no good purpose and "under the present circumstances of attacks on the nation, I reject the elections."

He said Mokhehle's only excuse to refuse to go to the ballot was that elections in Lesotho be supervised by the United Nations and "our comment on this suggestion is that the UN does not interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign independent states."

Election Call Hailed

Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial]

THE Basotho nation has welcomed the Prime Minister's announcement of his decision to call a general election. This move should convince the nation and those who have suggested that he is afraid of going to the polls with the promise that they will be greatest concern about that election is that it be held in an atmosphere of peace.

The Prime Minister has also pledged to see to it that peace prevails before the nation goes to the polls and that the same peace would prevail both during and after the elections. His pledge is an invitation for all peace-loving Basotho to exercise their right to vote without fear.

Ntsu Mokhehle's reaction to the Prime Minister's invitation is that he will accept the holding of an election in Lesotho only if it is supervised by the United Nations.

We have repeatedly indicated that Mokhehle's suggestion is unheard of among independent and sovereign nations.

Instead of accepting the Prime Minister's challenge he becomes irrelevant, by foisting conditions, the first of which is unacceptable to the Government and the Basotho people who are conscious of their sovereignty.

He is in essence trying to hoodwink the Government into endorsing his persistent stand to refuse to accept this Government since 1965.

Another wild suggestion from Mokhehle through the South African media is that he will accept a United Nations supervised election to the exclusion of Cuba, Mozambique and Russia.

His sentiments against Mozambique, Cuba and Russia are not surprising in view of the intense collaboration between him and the South Africans. It is clear that he has been instructed by South Africa.

Can the United Nations accept to supervise an election in one of its member states while excluding a member of the Security Council and two other member states from the supervisory team?

How far would this nation be carried if we accept his charade and suggested that we wanted only those three countries to supervise the elections, or the full body of the United Nations ?

An election for the Basotho nation will only be held under the supervision of the Lesotho Government in the interest of the Basotho nation. Those who wish to see peace in this country are encouraged to go to the polls with the promise that they will be conducted fairly and peacefully.

Mokhehle has become a pliable puppet in the hands of his masters. In their interest he obediently echoes statements that take him to his own political ruin.

CSO: 4700/338

BRIEFS

CAPTAIN BURIED--The Prime Minister, Dr. Leabua Jonathan, says that as much as he and his Government would like to see peace prevailing in Lesotho, it should be clear to everyone that peace should be a two-way process. Speaking at the funeral of Captain Thebeeamang Masupha at Lekokoaneng, Teyateyaneng, last Saturday, Dr Jonathan said it was an undisputable fact that the insurgents always laid traps for Government servants. On many occasions, he said, the saboteurs conspired against members of the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, but on the other hand the L.P.F. has never engaged in such activities. Dr Jonathan extended his deep condolences and those of the ruling Basotho National Party (BNP) to the family of Captain Masupha as well as the Masupha family in general. Captain Masupha was killed in a landmine explosion at Makhunoane, Butha-Buthe, recently. He was one of the oldest members of the then Police Mobile Unit. (PMU)) His funeral was attended by Cabinet Ministers, chiefs and thousands of people from all over the country. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 2]

SUPPORT FOR SECURITY FORCES--The Minister of Finance Mr K.T.J. Rakhetla has appealed to Basotho to support the Paramilitary force and the police force in defending the country against its enemies. The Minister who held a pitso at Monontsa, Butha-Buthe, last week said any person who believed the defence of the country was the responsibility of the government alone did not understand the situation because South Africa was involved in the attacks made on Lesotho. The Minister said all the attacks on Lesotho had been made from the South African side of the border. He particularly appealed to the people of Makhoakhoeng to report to the police any suspects in their area. The Minister told the pitso that the Prime Minister had appealed to the people of Lesotho to be loyal to the government and to report the movements of the insurgents to paramilitary force. He said the Prime Minister had pledged to be loyal to the nation and he would make sure everybody was safe. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

POOR MANAGEMENT HIT--Many projects have failed due to poor performance on the part of that body of people called management. And localisation programmes have been slowed down because of the kind of management in our sister countries, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. The Minister of Education, Sport and Culture, Mr B.A. Tlase, said when he officially closed a nine-week course on management at the Institute of Development and Management here last Friday. He said the 37

participants at the course had been exposed to management skills and techniques which would enable them to perform as better managers. The Minister said an ideal manager would always ensure that work was started and completed on time. "His door must always remain open for him to go to the people and for the people to come to him to have their job problems administratively resolved," Mr Tlelase said. [Text] [Maseru LESOTHO WEEKLY in English 13 Nov 81 p 4]

CSO: 4700/338

FOREIGN MINISTER EVALUATES IMPACT OF 'DEVELOPMENT DIPLOMACY'

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 24 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with Alioune Blondin Beye conducted by Malick Kante: "An Overall Positive Balance for Our 'Development Diplomacy'"]

[Text] Development diplomacy is the equal of aggressive diplomacy in the positive meaning of the term. Such is the recurring theme of the interview which Alioune Blondin Beye granted to our associate Malick Kante. On this occasion, the minister of foreign affairs recalled the major lines of action of his department during the past few years.

[Question] The Mali Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation strategy is described as development diplomacy. What precisely does this mean? Since when has it been applied?

[Answer] The concept of "development diplomacy" was developed as a result of the Fourth Conference of Ambassadors of February 1978. It simply means that Malian diplomacy is participating more effectively in the development effort of the country. It also means that foreign affairs cadres (ambassadors, counselors, etc.) feel mobilized for the tremendous battle against underdevelopment.

[Question] Is the political position taken by our country on the subject of major world events contributory to this strategy? And if such is the case, to what extent?

[Answer] Our strategy of "development diplomacy" is continuing to apply strictly, objectively and realistically, the principles which guide our foreign affairs: no use of force in the settlement of problems, the corollary of which is noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. The second line we follow is that of dynamic and intransigent nonalignment. We go beyond the blocs in order to help détente and the preservation of peace.

It is on this basis that our "development diplomacy" is a demanding one even in the area of cooperation, for it presumes respect for our personality and sovereignty as the basis of relations with all countries.

In this sense, development diplomacy has already yielded results in terms of the triple concern of the Malian people (water supply, disenclavement and social problems). For example, Selingue has become a reality. The cornerstone of the Manantali Dam, a major West African project, will be laid in a matter of weeks. The Niger

Office resumed its activities with the reopening of the Markala Dam. All the necessary indications exist that one million hectares of land will be developed so that our country can become once again what it was only yesterday, the granary of West Africa.

On the question of disenclavement, the Mopti, Gao (under construction) and Tombouctou (to be built) airports will expand our air transportation system. We have procured financing for the construction of the Sevre-Gao Road, which is a pleasing development. The building of the Markala-Niono Road has been undertaken as well.

We are also involved in a project jointly with Canada and the World Bank which calls for the repair of all major railway bridges between Bamako and Dakar. I forgot to mention that the Senegal-frontier road project has reached an advanced stage of development.

Finally, on the social level, we have the projects for the museum and the building of the Palace of Culture. The national radio broadcasting system will soon stop broadcasting with facilities dating from the Sudanese period, for we shall be using transmitters built in the FRG. We are also planning the installation of telecasting facilities, the construction of which has been undertaken by Libya. The materials will be supplied by France.

[Question] Let me particularly emphasize the question of foreign policy positions. What effect does the principle of the Malian diplomatic movement have on them?

[Answer] The enumeration made of the projects is adequate proof of the fact that Malian political positions, adopted in accordance with the ethics of the Malian people, have had no negative effect on the financing of our projects. This is normal, for the opposite would have meant that the Malian people surrender for the sake of a few crumbs, which would not be consistent with our ethics.

[Question] It is equally true that during the past few years the voice of Mali has become better known throughout the world. The proof lies in your diplomatic push toward Latin American countries such as, for example, Brazil and Mexico. What type of relations do we or will we have with these countries?

[Answer] You are right in emphasizing the fact that the voice of Mali is being heard on the African and international stage! I will cite three examples only.

In Africa, the role which the Malian head of state played in the matter of the Western Sahara and the position of our country within the Organization of African Unity are well known.

In a few days, for the first time in our history, the Malian head of state will be addressing the United Nations.

The push toward Latin America is within the framework of our desire to promote South-South cooperation, which is the only promising one.

[Question] Let us go back to the main criterion governing Malian diplomacy. It seems to me that the more it is emphasized, the lesser becomes the role of cultural and even legal criteria as reasons for international events....

[Answer] I disagree with you. It is precisely on the occasion of the visit which the head of state paid to the United Nations in Manhattan that we moved from Paris to New York an exhibit titled "Mali, Crossroads of the Arts." It consists of paintings by young Malian artists whose works were appreciated by UNESCO. We obtained from AGECOOP the agreement for the transfer of this exhibit which will be opened by the head of state. This is a proper occasion for directing the attention of the American continent to Malian culture. Today this is our only tangible wealth.

[Question] This exhibit is an isolated example....

[Answer] No! With every passing year our biennial events are becoming increasingly successful. I mentioned the building of a palace of culture and the museum. These are specific achievements which were made possible within the framework of development diplomacy.

[Question] During the past few days new problems have appeared and old ones reappeared in Africa. In Chad, fratricidal clashes are being resumed along the Somali border. No progress is being made in the granting of independence to Namibia. Recently the Republic of South Africa attacked Angola, etc. What is Mali doing regarding such hotbeds of tension?

[Answer] The Malian attitude toward such hotbeds of tension is based on two factors.

The first is that African problems must always remain in "African hands." It is necessary above all for such crises not to escape African control and fall into the hands of the big powers which will use them to serve their own purposes.

The second is respect for the sovereignty of all. Each nation must freely determine its destiny, whether it is a question of Chad, Angola or Namibia. Such hotbeds of tension would disappear if the right of every nation to formulate its own destiny were respected. However, it is because of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of African countries that such hotbeds of tension remain on the continent. Our country has always aligned itself with the forces of progress in order to put such tensions to an end.

[Question] Mali's involvement with the forces fighting for this objective, such as Namibia or other more distant countries, is limited to speeches or adoption of spectacular positions...

[Answer] I disagree. Mali has been cited as the only country to have applied strictly the United Nations and OAU resolutions when it became a question of making international and African public opinion aware of the problem of apartheid. We set up an antiapartheid committee which is operating quite well. Demonstrations, radio broadcasts, conferences and performances were organized. The collected funds were put at the disposal of national liberation movements. Throughout the world we are cited as an example.

[Question] Having headed Malian diplomacy during the past [13] years, you should be able to recapitulate the actions of this department since 1968. You may have already anticipated my question.

[Answer] I will make three remarks:

On the African level, Mali played a very important role in the settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

On the bilateral level, during the past 18 months the head of state has established contact with all his colleagues of the countries surrounding us by paying or receiving official and working visits.

On the international level, I will merely remind you of his visit to the United Nations on 2 October as current chairman of the CILS [Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel] and of the committee of heads of state. The balance of this presidency has been among the most positive during the trips to Rome and Kuwait or the Taif summit meeting.

My final remark on cooperation is the following: I will remind you of the statement of the head of state in his message to the nation: "The Malian people and, specifically, the population of Bamako have acquired their second bridge across the Niger which will be financed by Saudi Arabia."

These are the most recent successes.

[Question] A final question, Your Excellency.... Franco-Malian relations remain delicate despite the justifications you gave to one of our colleagues. Could you clarify this?

[Answer] These were merely suppositions. It was not a matter of delicacy. The studies which indicate a delicacy of relations are all too superficial to be valid. I can tell you that in accordance with our program, Guy Penne, special advisor to President Mitterrand, will be visiting Mali as of 13 October next.

5157

CSO: 4719/169

MALI

TRAORE RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER, MESSAGE

AB021736 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People, UDPM, President Gen Moussa Traore received in audience at 1400 hours Said Ait-Messaoudene, Algerian minister of light industry. The Algerian minister is the bearer of a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Moussa Traore.

The unshakable desire to preserve and strengthen the dynamism injected into the development of cooperation between Algeria and Mali by the two presidents was the main topic of the discussions held in the presence of the Algerian ambassador to Mali, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Mali ambassador to Algeria and the diplomatic adviser to the president.

Topics which came up for lengthy discussion during this audience included the strengthening of the friendship and fraternity which characterize relations between our two peoples, the identity of viewpoints of Algeria and Mali on current world issues such as Chad, Western Sahara, Namibia and the rest.

Replying to the salutations of President Chadli Bendjedid, President Moussa Traore asked the Algerian minister to convey his friendly regards and the friendly and fraternal greetings of the Malian people, its party, UDPM and government to the Algerian people, the FLN and the Algerian Government.

CSO: 4719/307

MALI

UPPER VOLTAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY TRAORE

AB031900 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, received in audience at 1330 the Upper Voltan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Col Felix Tientaraboum. The minister carried a message from President Saye Zerbo to President Moussa Traore. The discussions, which centered on the desire of our two peoples to strengthen their cooperation and to consolidate the friendly and fraternal relations existing between them, took place in the presence of our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Alioune Blodin Beye.

On leaving the president's office, the Upper Voltan minister gave his impressions to Sidi Diawara:

[Begin recording] Let me thank you, first of all, for the opportunity given me to publicly thank the head of state for granting me this audience. I have been sent by President Saye Zerbo to deliver a message to the Malian head of state. First of all, this message expresses the feelings of friendship and brotherhood uniting the two leaders. It also conveys the Upper Voltan people's fraternal greetings to the Malian people.

As you know, during the past 2 months the two countries have come closer together than in the past as a result of official visits exchanged by the two heads of state. We, their emisaries, are following their example and are trying to strengthen as far as possible the sentiments actuating them; this means that we must put into concrete form their feelings of brotherhood. My presence here today proves that as far as Upper Volta is concerned, everything is being done to ensure that our discussions rapidly result in concrete acts of cooperation. As you know, I am minister of foreign affairs as well as of cooperation. It is, therefore, clear that I discuss problems of cooperation whenever I visit another country. This was the case today. There was nothing of particular importance.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just mentioned the visits exchanged by the two heads of state. Do these two visits indicate a great identity of views on the various problems examined?

[Answer] Yes. As far as I know, nothing new has come to hinder a convergency of views. I think that the two communiques issued in Bamako and Ouagadougou demonstrated this similarity of views on all problems of interest to us. To be sure, there are perhaps other problems which we did not examine, but as far as our bilateral relations and our contacts as neighbors and brothers are concerned, we have noted similarities of views. Even in the most united families, there are always some little disagreements but one does not dwell on them. We do not want to dwell on them. [end recording]

NEW GOVERNOR OF BAMAKO DISTRICT

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26-27 Sep 81 p 5

[Report by Karamoko Diallo, press correspondent for the district: "Battalian Commander Moussa Keita, New Governor of Bamako District, Takes Over"]

[Text] Bamako District has had a new governor since last Wednesday: Battalian Commander Moussa Keita, former governor of the Tombouctou region.

The new executive head of the district, who arrived in Bamako on the 15th of the month, where he was welcomed at the airport by Seydou Sidibe, second deputy governor, accompanied by six district mayors and the outgoing and incoming secretaries of the district governor, met with the district government personnel the very next day. After touring the premises with his second deputy, who acted as a guide, Battalian Commander Moussa Keita visited the regional urban development, construction, youth, roads and housing service offices.

Throughout the visit, the new governor showed that he was keeping a very open mind. His concern, he said, is to become familiar with the situation of the district and with its many problems in order to face them as efficiently as possible. He expressed the wish for frank and loyal cooperation at all levels.

In the aftermath of this introductory tour, Battalian Commander Moussa Keita, who seemed clearly satisfied, expressed his confidence in the future. What we need, said he in conclusion, is workers who are aware of our poverty and are willing to do everything possible to ensure the rational utilization of the few resources at our disposal. Last Monday, the governor met with the mayors, the secretaries general of the UDPM [Democratic Union of the People of Mali] of the district, and the heads of regional services attached to the district.

5157

CSO: 4719/169

BEYE STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY REPORTED

AB301936 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Today the international community is celebrating international solidarity day with the people of Palestine. International solidarity day with the people of Palestine was instituted in 1977 by a UN General Assembly resolution endorsed by the member countries of the Islamic conference of which Mali is one. Following is the statement of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Minister Alioune Blondin Beye on the occasion:

[Begin recording] Dear fellow citizens, 34 years ago today, to be precise, on 29 November 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted a plan for the division of Palestine. Since then it has drawn universal attention to Palestine, formerly a land of tolerance and communion among peoples, which has become the prey of Zionist policy--a unique phenomenon in history and a colonialist maneuver never before heard of.

Yes, Zionism is the most brutal form of colonialism; it is based only on ideological principles--the domination of one nation by another. It is guided by precise political designs, that is to say, by an unlimited desire for territorial expansion based on the theory of a momentary silence in order to achieve a certain measure of security. So, for 3 decades the Palestinian people have been exposed to acts of interference, to atrocities and genocide perpetrated against it by the people of Israel.

Israel not only robbed and usurped the Palestinian fatherland, it has not only violated the sacred rights of a people, it does not only try to disfigure the original status of the holy city of Jerusalem, Israel has also engaged in open rebellion against international rights and morals. It scorns and defies the International Community. As the head of state said at the UN podium, the Zionist state more than any other must remember that we never decided to totally exterminate an entire people, especially the people of Palestine organized under the PLO--their sold and authentic representative.

Situated at the very core of the Middle East crisis and also its cause, the Palestinian problem remains the issue to tackle first. Because of the immense debt it owes the Palestinian people, the International Community is today bound to render them justice.

It is in order to reactivate this reality that some groups have been raising their voices, calling for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Their voices are not only those of shocked conscience; they are also the voices of all the people that have suffered violence, and finally they are the language of all peoples, thus giving a real significance to peace and those who fight for its safekeeping. This language is in line with the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinian fighters to unite and to work in harmony with the many peace initiatives, the most recent of which is the 8-point plan by the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia.

The United Nations, through the fullness and nobility of its objectives, the constancy and validity of its principles must, at this critical moment in the Middle East crisis, firmly decide to increase its activities permanently in order to realize the national aspirations of the Palestinian people for self-determination, independence and the return to their fatherland. Thank you. [end recording]

CSO: 4719/307

IAEA GIVES AID FOR TRAINING, NUCLEAR MEDICINE, AGRICULTURE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 23 Oct 81 p 6

[Report: "International Atomic Energy Agency: Growing Assistance to Mali"]

[Excerpt] Activities in Mali

The program for 1983 is being drafted in Mali. Every year at this time all heads of technical services related to the aid provided by this agency are summoned by the hydraulics and energy director general who is in charge of coordinating the agency's activities in Mali. The various requirements are reviewed and evaluated, and guidelines are issued.

The agency is doing a great deal of work in the area of training. A number of scholarships and study trips and other ways of participation in conferences, seminars and workshops are organized throughout the world.

On the other hand, the agency gives substantial aid to Mali in the areas of technology and materials, within the framework of the following projects:

Nuclear Medicine

The Malian government would like to organize a nuclear medicine service under the management of the Point-G hospital. Initially, the project will be limited to radio-immune dosage and related procedures. For 1981, the project calls for a six-month period of service by an expert and the purchase of materials worth \$30,000. In 1982 the agency will supply two scanners. Premises will be equipped and local physicians will be trained.

Use of Radioisotopes in Agriculture

The purpose of this project is to lower the risk of poor harvests and increase production under arid land cultivation conditions with the help of nuclear technology used in ensuring proper water conservation. To this effect, the section on comestible and oleaginous crops of the IER in Sotuba will benefit from the services of an agency expert and will receive \$35,000 worth of materials (neutron probe, motor pumps, etc.) and scholarships for the training of native technicians.

Finally, a radioprotection unit will be organized.

Use of Radioisotopes in Hydrology

The purpose of the agency's assistance to the National Hydraulics and Energy Office will be to apply radioisotope technology in the study of surface and ground waters in the country. The total cost of the project will be \$65,400. These funds will be used to purchase materials (analysis and laboratory instruments and others) and expert services. Several training scholarships have already been granted. The agency's aid in this important project will expand the capacity for water analysis and study and will be increased considerably in the future.

Exploration for Uranium and Organization of a Uranium Analysis Laboratory

These two projects, which have already been carried out, have made it possible to improve the ability of the National Office of Geology and Mines to master uranium resources. On the one hand, it was a question of acquiring better knowledge in the area of uranium prospecting and conditions; on the other, it was to help Mali build a uranium analysis laboratory.

Only a few years ago, IAEA assistance to Mali was still very weak and undiversified.

Today many other sectors have become aware of the advantages offered by the use of nuclear technology, for which reason they have turned to the knowledge and resources of the agency. Thus, the Ecole Normale Supérieure would like to open a nuclear physics department and is hoping that the agency will support the project in terms of materials and proper training. In turn, with every passing year the agency is increasing its aid to Mali. Projects which are becoming increasingly better structured are the result of the will to work together.

5157

CSO: 4719/169

BOUNDARY TALKS WITH UPPER VOLTA CONTINUE

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 19-20 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by Djibril Dembele, regional press correspondent: "Conference of Administrative Heads of Mali and Upper Volta Border Areas"]

[Text] An important meeting of Upper Volta prefects of the north and the Black Volta Savadogo Alexandre and Some Kodyo Galli and the governors of Sikasso, Mopti and Segou regions was held in the capital of the fourth region between 1 and 3 September. The meeting was held within the framework of the regular consultations between administrative heads of Malian and Upper Volta border regions, as stipulated by the ministers of the interior of the two countries at their meeting in Bobo-Dioulasso last July.

During a three-day period, governors and prefects tried to remain faithful to the desire "not to complicate simple matters but rather to simplify complex matters" in their deliberations. Therefore, those present noted with satisfaction the proper settlement of the litigation between the populations of Lebekuy (Mali) and Montionkuy (Upper Volta) and the Bidi-Gani dispute between Bankass (Mali) and Djibasso (Upper Volta). It took note of increased cases of banditry in the border zones and called for taking vigorous steps to combat this phenomenon.

On the other hand, Voltan and Malian administration officials emphasized the need to provide suitable information to the border zone populations concerning their rights and duties, which would considerably reduce the risk of friction. They acknowledged the usefulness of holding regular meetings such as the Segou one and expressed their satisfaction at the extremely positive nature of the meeting.

5003

CSO: 4719/169

MALI

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN COMMISSION--The fourth session of the joint Algeria-Mali commission for cooperation opened this morning at the conference hall of the Malian Development Bank. Discussions are led on the Malian side by Alioune Blondin Beye, our minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and on the Algerian side by Said Ait-Messaoudene, member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party and minister of light industry. A certain number of projects will be examined during this session which ends next Friday. Among these projects are those for the supply of fuels, infrastructure for fuel storage in the sixth and seventh regions and the extension of the (?Timbuktu) airport. It also must be noted that Algeria has presented Mali with cement worth \$10 million to be delivered in December. [Excerpt] [AB021731 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/307

KALANGULA, MUDGE RESOLVE DIFFERENCES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 18 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

CONCILIATION was reached yesterday between DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula and DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge over differences of opinion over a press statement which was released by the DTA on Monday night.

The press release stated that the DTA Head Committee had decided on Monday night that the DTA would remain an alliance of ethnic-based political parties and would not converted into a single party.

Mr Kalangula had campaigned on Monday at the Head Committee meeting for change but was not present when the decision was taken and felt affronted for not having been properly consulted before the decision was taken.

Mr Kalangula phoned Mr Mudge shortly after having received the press statement and a clash of opinions took place.

The matter was taken up at the Head Committee yesterday afternoon and thrashed out, culminating in a press conference last night.

Both Mr Kalangula and Mr Mudge made it clear that their differences had been resolved, suggesting that the issue was largely a matter of misunderstanding.

Mr Kalangula and Mr Mudge emphasised that although differences of opinion were expressed and often hotly debated, there was no hostility among members of the DTA Head Committee.

Mr Kalangula intimated last night that he had raised the question of converting the DTA into a single party at Monday's Head Committee meeting as he felt it would be in the best interests of both the alliance and the country.

"But I felt yesterday (Monday) that we did not discuss the matter fully enough to come to a decision on it. I had to leave the Head Committee meeting early because of other commitments and the last thing I expected was for a decision to take place during my absence. In fact I still wanted to address the meeting on the matter", he said.

"I received the statement fairly early in the evening and on seeing the contents which noted that a decision had been taken, I phoned the Secretary of the DTA, Mr Johan de Waal. I was told that a decision had in fact been taken and I then called Mr Mudge and said I felt that the matter should again be discussed.

Peter Kalangula to have it totally scrapped.

A committee was recently appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Pieter Junius to consider changes into AG 8.

Mr Mudge intimated last night that the question of AG 8 had not been taken up directly with the SA Government but it had been indirectly dealt with.

Mr Mudge said last night that the DTA Head Committee is getting extremely impatient about the matter and was still awaiting a reply from the SA Government which was supposed to have come last week and has still not been received.

NOT HAPPY

"Most of us accept AG 8 as the basis for an interim government but we are not quite happy with all the points in AG 8. Nor are we happy about the way it is being misused by some of the second-tier governments", he said.

"We made it clear to the SA Government that we want important changes to come about and that only the AG (Mr Danie Hough) can bring these about.

"We expected a reply from the SA Government last week and we are getting impatient.

"The SA Government has indicated however that it cannot agree to these changes if it

means that they have to ignore the interests of other parties. They believe that the people of SWA must decide these things for themselves.

"But we feel that during the interim period the wishes of the majority of people should be taken into account. The representatives of the majority were elected in the 1978 election. We feel that they should talk to us and as such attend to the needs of the country," he said.

Meanwhile, the question of setting up three provinces in SWA was also discussed last night. The proposal was made by the Owambo representatives, but was rejected in the debate by all the other ethnic groups.

No formal decision was taken on the matter last night, but a decision will probably be made today.

Mr Peter Kalangula indicated at the press conference last night that the Ovambo delegation would abide by all the Head Committee's majority decisions.

"Mr Mudge said 'yes', but that a decision had been taken.

"The matter was reported in a local newspaper (the Advertiser) and at the meeting this afternoon I made it clear to the Head Committee that I as the President of the DTA had every right to speak to any paper I liked.

"I also made it clear that I am entitled to convey what I feel to my people in the north who do not always hear what takes place when we (the Owambo leaders) are here. We have often been accused of not speaking to our people."

Mr Kalangula told the press conference furthermore that he

had not endorsed the press statement released the previous evening and although he accepted the majority decision of the Head Committee, he reserved the right of raising the matter of a single party at a later date.

DEMOCRATIC RIGHT

"It is our democratic right", he said.

"We will see to it that we abide by the majority decision of the Head Committee but that does not stop us from raising the matter in future. Sometimes you win and sometimes you lose. That is accepted in any democratic society. We will explain this to our people when we go back".

Mr Mudge said in turn that "unfortunately a misunderstanding arose with Mr Kalangula over whether the decision had in fact been taken and whether the press statement accurately portrayed the decision."

"The DTA Head Committee had deliberated at length whether the DTA should transform into a single political entity and in the process the alliance took a good look at other parties, including Swapo.

"Swapo is a political party but Swapo has not yet succeeded in bringing all population groups together, such as sections of the Black population groups, Whites and Brown people", Mr Mudge said.

Yet the DTA had decided to unify people of divergent cultures and views.

Mr Mudge reiterated that he felt that it was in the best interests for the alliance to remain in its present form, but noted that changes in future could not be discounted.

KALANGULA MAY SUGGEST SWAPO-DTA MEETING

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

A TOP-LEVEL meeting between the DTA and Swapo is expected to be suggested to DTA President, Mr Peter Kalangula when he meets West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn this week.

This follows statements during the past fortnight by Mr Kalangula and his Owambo colleague in the DTA Executive, Mr Tara Imbili, that they would be happy to speak to anyone, including Swapo, if it can bring peace to the country.

Mr Kalangula left for Bonn yesterday accompanied by a Member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Hans von Hase, and a member of the National Assembly, Mr Katuurire Kaura.

It has also been suggested in informed circles that Mr Genscher will attempt to arrange a meeting between Mr Kalangula and representatives of the Frontline states, particularly Angola and Zambia, which had severe repercussions in SWA, SA and elsewhere and later Mr Genscher snubbed the DTA leadership, particularly Mr Dirk Mudge, whenever an attempt was made to meet Mr Genscher.

Some observers have expressed concern that Mr Genscher, in inviting Mr Kalangula and not Mr Mudge, is hoping to drive a wedge between them on the SWA issue.

Similar strains were caused during the time of the Geneva conference earlier this year when arrangements were made by Bonn for representatives of the IG to meet the Swapo leadership.

Leading representatives of the IG who met the Swapo

leadership described the meeting at the time as an informal one and one in which not too much should be said.

Leading members of the RP however took exception that the IG took it upon itself to meet Swapo without the RP's sanction, in spite of the fact that Mr Hans Staby, a member of the White Legislative Assembly, was also a member of the IG delegation.

This issue nearly led to a breach between the IG and the RP.

MUDGE WARNS WEST AGAINST ATTEMPT TO SPLIT DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

That warning was made by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge at a public meeting in Windhoek last night and was directed at the Western five.

It was a reference to apparent attempts by some members of the Western five to divide the DTA.

There is particular concern in the DTA at present about speculation that West German Foreign Minister Mr Hans Dietrich-Genscher will attempt to arrange a meeting between DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula and prominent Swapo leaders.

Mr Kalangula is presently visiting Bonn.

Mr Kalangula indicated in Windhoek last week that he was not averse to speaking to Swapo leaders if it meant a solution could be found for SWA and peace could be brought about.

Mr Mudge said last night that he knew nothing about a proposed meeting between Mr Kalangula and Swapo in Bonn and as far as he was concerned, it was blatant speculation.

"I want to make it clear however that if such a meeting ever were to take place, the DTA Executive would first have to sanction it. Talking to Swapo is talking to the enemy", he said.

Mr Mudge said however that he took a dim view of Western five tactics to get DTA leaders in ones and twos and try and play them off against each other.

"They will not succeed in dividing us. They will be making a great mistake if they think they can. If they want to talk to the DTA, they should come and talk to the DTA as a team. Don't try and push members into little corners and incite them against each other.

"This is a very serious matter and I warn the Western five, they will bedevil the whole settlement process rather than resolve it", he said.

Mr Mudge also accused the Western five of attempting to distract the DTA's attention from the real issues in the SWA issue such as UN partiality.

MUDGE BREAKS LOGJAM ON AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' Chairman
Mr Dirk Mudge called for a new deal for the
majority of people in SWA and urged the AG
Mr Danie Hough and Aktur to recognise that
need.

He said that if this was not brought about the DTA would not have a snowball's chance of winning an internationally-supervised election against Swapo.

Mr Mudge was addressing the National Assembly yesterday afternoon on the question of the interim constitution AG 8.

It was one of the most significant speeches since his address earlier this year to the Geneva conference.

Aktur leader in the National Assembly, Mr Jannie de Wet, who spoke immediately after Mr Mudge, endorsed what Mr Mudge said, although there were certain qualifications. Mr De Wet will spell these out today.

Addressing himself directly to Mr Hough and the SA Government, Mr Mudge said there was no chance whatsoever that the DTA could win the confidence of the vast majority of people in the country unless the interim constitution was acceptable to them and attempts were made to rectify glaring problems.

Mr Mudge stressed that the DTA represented the vast majority of the electorate and it was the only party that had any chance of beating Swapo. As such the AG and the SA Government should take serious note of what the DTA urged.

"We don't want the SA Governments and the AG to say whether they agree with us or not, that would be unfair. But what they can do is to take serious note of what the majority of people in this country want.

"In this spirit we have already spoken to the AG and the SA Government and we have put our point of view across loudly and clearly.

"I would be a liar however if I said that we are not frustrated and disappointed and that the AG has not seen his way clear to resolving the problems we have raised", he said.

TARGET

Mr Mudge argued however that the solutions did not necessarily mean that radical changes have to be made to AG 8. On the contrary, he said, "AG 8 is to a great extent accepted by this side of the House (the DTA), but because of certain discrepancies in the existing order, it has become the target of many people. It is seen as a curse, a second Odendaal Plan.

"We must be careful that AG 8 does not become totally

discredited because of small things."

Mr Mudge warned that if the present dispensation fails, and that includes AG 8, the moderates in SWA will be considerably worse off the next time round. That was proved in Rhodesia.

"Next time round we will be far worse off, if there is a second time", he said.

"I am not prepared to accept responsibility for the people of SWA falling into a chasm".

Mr Mudge dealt in some detail with some of the major problems that need to be tackled, including the Representative Authorities, the division of public assets

and the Seemüller case.

On the Representative Authorities, he said that 95 percent of the population wanted these, people wanted recognition of their identity. And provision was made for those who rejected the Representative Authorities.

"But I will be failing in my duty if I don't warn you that the Representative Authorities will also become unpopular if they continue to be misused by some of the population groups. That will make it very difficult for us to sell the system in an election against Swapo."

Mr Mudge was referring primarily to the White and Baster Representative Authorities.

Unreasonableness

He criticised Aktur for its total unreasonableness on issues such its racialistic approach to cadet competitions and school sports meetings and Baster leader Mr Hans Diergaardt for attempting to create a republic within SWA.

On the division of public assets, Mr Mudge noted that he was concerned that SWA House was not under the legal control of the Central Government and he wouldn't be able to defend the Teachers Training College issue in a one-man-one-vote election.

"I don't want to stand on a stage in a one-man-one-vote election while only one population group has an R80m building which is used by less than 200 students. We won't be able to sell it to the electorate. Then we might as well not compete in the election at all.

"Nor will I be able to sell the idea of a national conservatoire which is meant for the whole population but is only allowed to be used by one group."

INDEFENSIBLE

It was furthermore indefensible, he said, that only one section of the population had access to certain libraries while other population groups had to go through considerable procedure to use them.

Mr Mudge was referring primarily to White-controlled libraries which can only be used freely by Whites. Members of other ethnic groups have to get special permission from the authorities to use these facilities.

"I cannot defend it", he reiterated.

Turning to the Seemüller case, Mr Mudge said "I'm not convinced that AG 8 cannot solve it. And if we examine AG 8 and provision cannot be made to solve the matter, then we will have to alter AG 8.

"But I can't believe in SWA

that there is a child that belongs nowhere. This child belongs to the group that its mother belongs. And if it is a case of a child who has no identity document, then he is a member of that group where he is accepted as such.

"The Seemüller child is accepted in a group that is White and German. This child wants to go to a German school because he only speaks German, and the German school falls under the jurisdiction of Aktur".

Mr Mudge rejected that the child should be sent to a school of another ethnic group and of another language, whether it was English, Afrikaans or Herero.

Attacking Aktur on the matter, he said: "I would make a political circus of the matter if I didn't feel so serious about it. It is a tragedy".

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WILL DELIBERATE AG 8

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

THE SWA National Assembly is to discuss a motion requesting the South African Government and the Administrator-General to implement the wishes of the majority of the people regarding the interim government system of the Territory.

The Chairman of the Ministers' Council and the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, gave notice yesterday that he would introduce the motion in the Assembly.

In terms of the motion, the Assembly would express itself in favour of speedy independence for SWA as a unitary state with due recognition of its diverse population groups. Preference would be given to a peaceful and democratic process to achieve independence.

"Institutions supervising pre-independence elections would have to be fully impartial.

"In the interim period the country must be governed according to the wishes of the majority of the people as expressed in the 1978 election," he said.

SA and the AG should give effect to the wishes of the majority of the National Assembly, ruled by the DTA, "since the SA Government has described the 1978 election as an internal process to indicate leaders who could speak on behalf of the inhabitants of SWA," Mr Mudge's motion stated.

The issue is expected to be hotly debated in view of the strong feelings held by the DTA in favour of changes to Proclamation AG 8, which forms the interim constitution of the Territory.

The SWA NP election front, Aktur is equally strongly opposed to amendments of the legislation which prescribes the division of government functions between central government and the second-tier ethnic authorities.

"I am concerned at remarks made in public in recent weeks that the Administration for Whites was causing disturbances in relationships among population groups," said the leader of Aktur in the Assembly, Mr Jannie de Wet. He was speaking in the second-reading debate on the Combating of Terrorism Bill.

"If we desire to preserve mutual respect and trust in this country, I do not think these remarks can contribute to the promotion of healthy attitudes."

Any meddling with AG 8 "to reduce the powers reached by agreement, you can expect increased resistance from Aktur and the National Party," Mr De Wet said.

The provisions of the Bill were so all-embracing that Aktur's known opposition to the form of constitutional development envisaged under international supervision, could be construed as transgression of the Bill should it become law, he added - Sapa.

MUDGE REASSERTS DTA WARNING ON ELECTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

DTA CHAIRMAN Mr Dirk Mudge reiterated his alliance's warning last night that the DTA would not be prepared to participate in an UN-supervised election which was not free and fair.

He was addressing a public meeting at the Central Hotel in Gobabis.

There were about 80 people present.

"I will not accept an election which is forced down our throats and where our opponents have an advantage. Our future is at stake. But if the election is free and fair, we will win", he said.

Mr Mudge noted that he was still far from convinced that the UN was any less partial now than it had appeared since the Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim first showed crooked tendencies in early 1979.

The UN still regarded Swapo as the sole and authentic representative of SWA. It still financed Swapo, it still provided it with a special status in the Security Council and General Assembly and Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari had still not renounced his position as Commissioner of the Council for Namibia.

Turning to the latest Western initiative, Mr Mudge said he tried hard to be excited about it and to show a spirit of cooperation, but he would be a liar if he said that the Western five had an answer to the reservations the DTA raised about the UN plan at Geneva and thereafter.

Instead the Western five presented nine principles which were as old as the hills and which showed little originality. The DTA had accepted seven of these a long time ago.

The two that the DTA rejected involved regional governments which were contrary to DTA policy and private institutions being opened to all which was a contradiction and didn't make sense.

DOWN TO BUSINESS

"I'm far more intent on getting stuck into the second phase of the Western initiative so that we can get down to business and talk about things such as impartiality", Mr Mudge said.

"I know that the Western five and SA want a rapid solution to the SWA problem, but reason must prevail. They mustn't get annoyed if we say things must first be resolved before we go into an election. We refuse to hide anything away".

Mr Mudge said that the DTA was not prepared to make the same mistakes as the Rhodesian Front in Zimbabwe where former PM Mr Ian Smith once said never in 1 000 years would he accept majority rule and yet today he is a bitter politician sitting with Robert Mugabe as PM.

Mr Mudge rejected any scheme whatsoever of the Whites in SWA being financially compensated through a trust fund if political developments were to move in a direction which were unsatisfactory to Whites.

"People must not talk to me about payment for property

and whatever. I say to the world: SWA is not on the market to be bought. They can keep their money. And if they want to spend it here, then they are welcome to invest the money in the country. There can be no question of an exodus here. We will stay here to create a future for our children and that remains my approach.

FORGET PESSIMISM

"There are many who get pessimistic when we talk about a UN-supervised election. They say we will lose and that Swapo will win. I say they will get the surprise of their lives. In the 1978 election it was said that we wouldn't get more than 15 percent support; we ended up with 80 percent. Forget the pessimism. You can't win with pessimism. You will lose. The only party in this country which has a future and which can seriously challenge Swapo is the DTA".

Mr Mudge warned however that the attainment of independence did not mean that SWA's problems would be overcome.

"There are many countries in Africa which had greater problems after independence than before, and this was largely because Africa's problem was racism.

BRIEFS

SECURITY BILL AMENDMENT--The DTA would consider amending the Security Districts Amendment Bill in order to provide for the interrogation of detainees under the supervision of an officer, and not by any member of the Security Forces, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Party, said last week. He was replying to the Opposition Aatur's reservations on a particular paragraph in the proposed legislation, during the second reading debate on the Bill. Mr Percy Niehaus, a senior member on the Aatur Opposition bench, described the Security Districts Amendment Bill as touching upon "a very sensitive issue." The whole question of detainees lends itself to misperception, Mr Niehaus said, which could lead to a lot of trouble for Government, as had been the case in SA, where people died in detention after being questioned. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Nov 81 p 3]

AUSTRALIAN DIPLOMATS IN SWA--The Australian Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Malcolm Lyon, and his Second Secretary, Mr Fred Peppink, have held informal talks with the Administrator-General of SWA, Mr Danie Hough. The Australian diplomats had been in the Territory since Thursday last week. The aim of their visit was to inform themselves of the SWA situation and they have spent time in Walvis Bay, Swakopmund and Windhoek. Mr Lyon said he and Mr Peppink had held informal discussions with Mr Hough and numerous other people. The two diplomats left yesterday.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Nov 81 p 2]

FIRST MULTIRACIAL ARMORED GROUP--A passing-out parade through the streets of Windhoek for the first multiracial group of SWA national servicemen to receive training in armoured cars will be held this afternoon, the SWA Territory Force Headquarters announced. SWATF said 2 SA Infantry Battalion group would lead a mechanised parade through Windhoek and the city's Coloured and Black townships of Khomasdal and Katutura. "Participating troops are the first SWA national servicemen who have completed their initial training phase." "This is the first time all population groups in SWA have had the opportunity of being trained in armoured cars" a Defence Force spokesman added. The mechanised procession would be followed by a medal parade, at which the officer commanding the SWATF Major-General Charles Lloyd, would present the medals, the statement said.--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Nov 81 p 1]

BATTLE REPORTED--Windhoek--A fierce battle was reported yesterday between the People's Liberation Army of Namibia's [PLAN] forces and racist occupationist troops of apartheid South Africa in the areas between (Oshikoto) Lake and (Sumas) in northern Namibia. According to a radio broadcast from the so-called South-West African Territorial Radio Service monitored here, six racist riflemen and a lieutenant were killed in the battle which lasted for some hours. No official statement was so far made by the racist illegal military authorities in Windhoek or Pretoria on the PLAN attack. [Excerpt] [EA022056 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 2 Dec 81]

GOVERNMENT HOPES FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURE REPORTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3352, 26 Oct 81 pp 2492-2493

[Text] NIGERIA's planners describe the task before the country's agricultural sector as "herculean." It is all the greater in that the Fourth National Plan heralds a major shift in the government's agricultural strategy, away from the large scale, publicly-owned and highly mechanised plantations to emphasise on the smaller scale producer.

The government believes that this new strategy will not only diversify the agricultural economy, as domestic oil consumption eats into oil production and, thus, foreign revenue, but also will narrow the alarmingly wide gap between production and demand for food. The current growth rate of food demand is put at 3.5 per cent while production is estimated at one per cent. A food deficit of 5.5m. tons of food grain is projected for 1985.

This would require a 6.5 per cent growth rate in agricultural production. The government has set 4 per cent as the projected growth rate, but observes immediately that "even this is considered very ambitious in view of the constraints on manpower, finance, organisation and rural infrastructure."

With some 14 per cent of the Fourth Plan's ₦82,000m. projected expenditure devoted to agriculture, there is the finance available for improvement.

Implementation however is another matter.

The government has made it clear that it intends to withdraw from participation in direct production and to play a more active role in subsidising the necessary inputs which the small farmer still cannot afford. To a large extent the new approach is inspired by the favourable impression made upon the Federal Government by the World Bank's pilot integrated agricultural

development project, of which there are five in Nigeria.

Last year the World Bank noted that "fertiliser holds the key to impressive gains in agricultural production. In the proposed crop of 3.4m. tons of food-grain equivalent by 1985, fertiliser is expected to contribute 1.3m. tons." At a ceremony recently for the signing of two agreements to set up work on the nitrogenous fertiliser complex at Bonny, Dr. Ishmael Igani, Minister of State at the Federal Ministry of Industries, said that Nigeria's total requirement for fertiliser is estimated at 10m. tons per annum, but currently only one million tons is being used, most of that is imported, and even when the Onne plant is working there will still be a considerable gap to be filled by imports.

By rescheduling agricultural industries from Schedule Two to Three under the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, the Government offer a substantial bait for foreign agri-business interests. Already there are signs that the openings in agriculture are being acknowledged by foreign interests. The Joint Agricultural Consultative Committee which comprises some 50 US and Nigerian agri-business companies was set up last year with the primary purpose of promoting joint ventures. In Britain, an Anglo-Nigerian Export Consortium for Agriculture has been set up with representation in Lagos. The object of this group is to promote exports to Nigeria of agricultural equipment, particularly by grouping together small companies which, individually, might be unable to tackle the market.

The problem here is one of supplying appropriate technology in the context of the government's promotion of the small-

holder. The World Bank's food production plan has already suggested that the Tractor Hiring Units should be phased out and recommends methods by which the mechanisation of smallholdings can be achieved through the private sector. So far there has been little comment on the nature of agricultural equipment to be supplied. However, one area where there is considerable scope for imaginative entrepreneurial skill is in the local production of equipment adapted to local agricultural needs.

In many senses it has been the World Bank's Agricultural Development projects at Gombe, Funtua and Gusau which have served as examples of the intended development. Through Farm Service Centres farmers can obtain inputs, extension services and training. Roads link the centres with the areas under their responsibility. Similarly, water supply is being developed.

Training agreements with the United States, signed recently by the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, provide educating extension workers. The Fourth Plan notes that the current ratio of extension workers to farmers in Nigeria is 1:2,500, far poorer than in most other countries.

One of the crucial ingredients of the success of the programme will be credit policy. Co-operatives are the ideal means by which this can be achieved, but their performance in Nigeria has been too variable to permit any generalisation. The government plans to increase financial allocations to the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank's lending fund.

Credit to the farmer in Nigeria is dominated, however, by the commercial banks. Their problem with smallholders is one of security. Under the Rural Banking Scheme, they are obliged to set up branches throughout the country, but even the scheme has its limitations. Banks find

themselves spread too widely for their limited manpower capacity. They are concerned that depositors will be dominated by local civil servants and of the surrounding urban population who are by nature financially unproductive, and their deposits tend to be low. Above all, there is little opportunity for a farmer with only a few acres to offer a satisfactory security to a commercial banker. Under the Land Use Decree, some farmers still have difficulty in producing legal titles to their land. It has even been suggested to commercial bankers that they should accept the word or recommendation of a local "big man" or dignitary as security. Some fear, privately, that this could become the thin-end of the wedge to usury.

The fact remains that commercial banks are obliged to commit eight per cent of their annual allocations to agriculture under the Central Bank's monetary policy guidelines. Failure to meet this level entails the penalty of having to deposit the uninvested amount in a non-interest bearing account at the Central Bank which is then advanced to the NACB and the Federal Mortgage Bank. The Central Bank, also set up the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme in 1977.

The government hopes that by 1985 — just four years hence — food prices will have fallen, the food import bill (\$234m. worth of food was imported from the US alone last year) will drop, the traditional export crops will be revived and rural urban migration (56 per cent of Nigeria's population is now considered to be rural) will be in reverse, or at least halted. Indeed, it is hoped that Nigeria will rapidly become a net exporter of agricultural products.

The opportunities for exporters in agricultural and allied trades are enormous, in return for a little careful thought and planning.

PROGRAM FOR AID FROM EEC BEGINS

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3354, 9 Nov 81 p 2626

[Article by Veronica Forrester]

[Text]

THE EUROPEAN Community's indicative aid programme for Nigeria under the second Lome Convention was signed in Brussels last month. Chief Peter Afolabi, Nigeria's ambassador to the EEC signed for Nigeria and Mr. Edgard Pisani, the new EEC Commissioner responsible for development, signed on behalf of the European Community.

Under the agreement Nigeria will receive 50m. European Units of Account (Ecu 34.2m.) in grant form. This is seven times the amount Nigeria received under the Lome 1 Convention.

Speaking at the signing ceremony Chief Afolabi observed that the signing in Brussels almost coincided with the opening of the Summit meeting in Cancun, Mexico, where 22 Heads of State were discussing and reviewing relations between the North and South. "The coincidence is not an accident," said Chief Afolabi: "It is in positive consonance with the involvement of Nigeria in the North-South Dialogue and her concern on matters that affect Third World countries, especially Africa."

Referring to the aid agreement with the EEC, Chief Afolabi said that the programme "however small, in the same way may stimulate resources for the execution of rural and other development programmes that could have multiplier effects on the Nigerian economy and occasion an improved standard of living of its people." While emphasising that the programme by itself is small in real terms, the ambassador said that he "hoped that the facilities that are available in other institutions of the Community, such as the EIB and outside

the fifth European Development Fund, will no doubt augment the impact that the indicative programme may have on the economy of Nigeria within the period of Lome 11" (1980-85).

Referring to the delay in actual disbursement of funds under the Lome 1 Convention, Chief Afolabi said he hoped that the Lome 11 aid programme would follow a completely new and dynamic approach for "to learn by past experience is to build a solid and effective foundation for the future."

He added, "The inhibitive cogs and other forms of shortfalls under Lome 1, should be well examined in order to provide lessons for guidance."

Mr. Pisani, said that he was very struck by the importance which the indicative aid programme for Nigeria places on training. The Nigerian programme stresses this sector more than any of the other programmes for the ACP States. The Commissioner stressed that money is not everything, there is the will to solidarity and in this respect political will is more important than money alone.

The programme itself earmarks 35 per cent of the funds for rural development schemes, 35 per cent for training and education and 20 per cent for the development of technology and 10 per cent for supporting activities.

In the rural sector, Nigeria is keen to receive support for programmes aimed at conserving, developing and more efficiently exploiting national forestry resources. The Government intends to implement new afforestation schemes with EEC

assistance. Special attention will also be paid to developing irrigated agricultural projects and improving rural water supplies in defined areas for which surveys will be carried out. EEC assistance will also be used to reduce post-harvest losses of grain crops by using alternative energy sources — notably drying harvested crops by solar energy.

In the training field, EEC aid will finance programmes in the management, system planning, statistical and technical fields, particularly specialised training in the industrial, agricultural and scientific fields.

In education, special mention is made of developing inter-university links between Nigerian and EEC Universities. The programme will be co-ordinated by the National Universities Commission. This is a follow-up to a programme started under the Lome I Convention which forged links between Nigerian Universities and Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Trieste, Italy. The Lome II scheme will also promote co-operation between Nigerian institutes of training and specialised institutions in the EEC.

About 20 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for the development of technology. In the industrial sector, EEC assistance will be used to carry out studies, consultancy work and the provision of experts to identify new industrial projects. Advisory services will also be provided to procure plants, machinery and equipment. In the science and technology field technical assistance will be given to increase national technological capability and encourage technological and scientific invention.

The remaining 10 per cent of the funds will be used to carry out trade promotion schemes and other supporting activities.

After the ceremony Chief Afolabi pointed out that ₦34.2m. is not much if one takes into account the population and

needs of Nigeria and also the volume of trade between Nigeria and the EEC. (It is noteworthy in this respect that Algeria receives more aid from the Community than Nigeria.) The ambassador, however, emphasised that one should not look at the financial terms but at the other opportunities offered under the Lome Convention.

Nigeria can, for instance, expect to receive loans from the European Investment Bank, in view of its greater capacity to borrow, at below market rates. Outside the fifth European Development Fund other possibilities exist for receiving assistance in the energy, mining and agricultural sectors under the special, new provisions included in the Lome II agreement.

Contacts have already been taken up with the EIB. Under the Lome I arrangement Nigeria received 50m. EUA in loans from the bank and more is expected under Lome II. Nigeria is particularly interested in receiving assistance to finance agro-industrial projects based on locally produced raw materials, further support for the Nigerian Industrial Development Bank to enable it to on-lend to small and medium industrial projects and also support for manufacturing schemes.

In the energy and mining fields, EIB support will be sought to finance projects for the production and transmission of energy through NEPA and also projects to explore and develop mineral resources.

In addition to these projects Nigeria will also benefit from regional programmes supported by the Lome II Convention. Between 120-150m. EUA will be available to West Africa and Nigeria expressed interest in the ECOWAS programme, support for the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, the West African Rice Development Association, the Komadougou-Yobe integrated rural development project, the Zinder-Agades road, the Pobe-Ilaro rail link and the Niger Basin Authority.

REASONS FOR CUTS IN OIL PRICES ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3345, 7 Sep 81 p 2029

[Text] NIGERIA has cut the price of its oil by \$4 a barrel to \$36 a barrel. That is a simple statement of a confused situation following the failure of the special meeting in Geneva of the oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree on a unified pricing system for members' oil sales. In fact, Nigeria has not cut its price but is offering \$4 barrel discount. Should there be a sudden increase in demand for oil, Nigeria can return to the \$40 without breaking any contracts. The discount will be reviewed or reconsidered after the next meeting of the OPEC oil ministers which is due to be held in Abu Dhabi on December 10. Nigeria has said that it hopes by then price unification would have been reached at a level acceptable to all OPEC member states.

There are a couple of facts that ought to be considered. First is a conference given in Lagos just before the OPEC meeting by Chief Theo Akinyele, the Presidential Budget Director, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, the Presidential Oil Adviser, and Professor Emmanuel Edozien, Special Adviser on Economic Affairs to the President. At that time they spoke of producing oil to a price of \$36.50 a barrel without too drastically affecting the country's revenue. They made it quite clear they were talking about a hypothetical figure and then doing sums from that basis, such as Prof. Edozien saying at that figure Nigeria's reserves would be only N921m. lower than they were at the existing \$40 price, assuming that daily lifting was kept at 1.4m. barrels a day. In point of fact in July the lift was about 770,000 a day and in August was probably only a little over 650,000 barrels a day compared with rather more than 2m. barrels a day at the beginning of the

year. This figure of \$36.50 was widely noted and accepted by oil industry as the price to which Nigeria would probably cut its oil when it decided to cut. It was a clear hint that Nigeria was ready to accept OPEC base price of \$34, \$2 higher than *de facto* price of Saudi Arabia light and the figure to which Saudi Arabia was generally believed to be prepared to raise its own actual selling price. There was therefore some slight surprise in the industry when Nigeria announced a new price of \$36. Whether this reduction in price will be sufficient to restore Nigeria's volume of sales is debatable. At the moment there is a lot of oil around — there is talk of a glut.

Hence it cannot safely be assumed that the cut in Nigerian petrol prices is necessarily going to revive volume of sales of oil. For some time Nigeria has been trying to reduce its reliance on producing companies selling oil to other buyers, particularly the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation which has been selling its share of the oil which is lifted to so called third party buyers — often small companies on three month contracts. This has been a reasonable policy for diversifying sources of income. But equally reasonably over the past few months whilst oil has been in surplus and people have been having to sell their oil more cheaply than posted prices, some of the buyers have not taken up the option to continue buying Nigerian oil. It is said that half a dozen of the NNPC's outsider buyers stopped buying. One consequence of this fall off in sales by the NNPC has been a departure from the advice of the rebate Commission, which looked into the notorious business of the "missing \$2,800m." which was generally labelled oilgate. The Irekefe Commission

found that during the period 1975-8 the oil companies had taken up much more oil than the NNPC, which had been unable to sell its entitlement. The commission suggested that in future the terms of the contracts between the producing companies and the NNPC should be more precisely followed — the ratio lifting entitlement should be observed with the NNPC's actual take being used as the firm yardstick and the producing companies being entitled to lift in direct proportion to what the NNPC actually took. Had this policy been followed to the letter it is very likely that Nigeria's oil sales would have been even lower than they already are and would have come lower sooner. This would have been very worrying to the Ministry of Finance: it should be remembered that of \$40 a barrel something like \$38 remains in Nigeria or comes into Nigeria as the principal source of the country's foreign revenue. For this reason the producing companies were encouraged to continue to lift and export oil.

It might be worth re-stating here what happened at Geneva. The conference was convened partly at the urging of Nigeria, who has probably been the most seriously affected of all the oil producing members of OPEC. The intention was to try to resolve the price problems and the high production of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia came to the conference still seeking a unified price structure for oil but prepared to raise its selling price from \$32 a barrel to \$34 a barrel if in return the other producers would cut back: particularly the North African and Nigerian producers were expected to bring their prices down considerably. The other OPEC countries tried to persuade Saudi Arabia to come up to \$35 a barrel but Sheik Yamani was adamant that \$34 was his top price.

It appears that the final stumbling block for OPEC generally coming back to \$34, the Saudi level, was Venezuela which was formerly a moderate and very much in agreement with Saudi Arabia's approach, believing there should be a better structured and disciplined market. The Venezuelan Oil Minister, Mr. Umberto Calthrop Berti, said he could not possibly come back to \$34 a barrel. He said, "How could I explain it at home when I'm selling all the oil I need to at my present price". Venezuela's present price is \$36 a barrel.

The conference therefore came to an end with little having been gained except the airing of everybody's position and Sheik Yamani's gesture of a cut of 1m. barrels a day.

Nigeria had been particularly hopeful of a degree of success at the Geneva conference because a stable market would allow her to sell more and certainly to plan her economic policies more carefully. Nigeria relies upon oil sales for about 90 per cent of her foreign exchange earnings and also for about 80 per cent of the government's revenue. Because she has a large population and has neglected her agriculture over the past decade Nigeria has to spend a considerable proportion of her oil income on importing food. A substantial part of the oil earnings are already bespoke in advance for development projects all over the country. The ₦82,000m. development plan is based on oil income. The budget for this year was based on selling 1.9m. barrels of oil a day.

In the event earlier in the year sales were above 2m. barrels a day and then as volume sales began to fall away the improving value of the dollar against other currencies kept government income above the estimate. Early last month, before the OPEC meeting, Prof. Edozien pointed out that during the first five months of this year Nigeria's foreign exchange reserves were increasing at the rate of about ₦75m. a month. At mid July the reserves stood at about ₦5,328m. which is the equivalent of a little under the import bill for the first five months of the year.

Since then, however, the income from oil has fallen most drastically and there can be no doubt at all that at present reserves are having to support the import bill. The government has admitted that the slump in oil exports is likely to mean a drop in revenue this year of about ₦4.35m. which is about 30 per cent of the planned total. Unlike a great many developing countries Nigeria is credit worthy and can borrow the cash on Euromarkets to meet immediate shortfall, but a loan has to be repaid, so is not the ideal answer. It is therefore likely that there is going to be a noticeable tightening of the Nigerian belt. It is unlikely that any official development plans will be halted, but it is quite possible that efforts to speed them up or keep them up to schedule may be relaxed.

FACTIONAL DIFFERENCES IN KWARA STATE'S NPN DETAILED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 23, 11 Nov 81 pp 2-3

[Article: "Nigeria: The Kwara Syndrome"]

[Text]

Following the Sallah holiday in mid-October, the police in Kwara State banned all public meetings. An incident in the mosque, which led to street clashes in the capital, Ilorin, further exposed the tense political situation in the state. But unlike previous cases, the bitterness in Kwara is not between different political parties, but between factions within the ruling *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN), one led by Dr **Olusola Saraki**, chairman of the Kwara NPN, and the other by the state governor, **Alhaji Adamu Atta**.

Saraki, who is also Senate Leader, has a medical practice and many business interests, and has played a prominent part in most of Nigeria's recent controversies. A wealthy man, he was able to sponsor Atta and the NPN in general during the 1979 elections, when he is said to have "delivered" Kwara to the party, after a close campaign against Chief **Awolowo's Unity Party of Nigeria** (UPN). Had UPN won Kwara, President **Shehu Shagari's** claim to the presidency would have been even more marginal than it turned out to be. In 1983 Shagari's second term might depend on the NPN's popularity in the state, since the question of what is two-thirds of 19 states — the proportion required by a presidential candidate to win — has not yet been resolved.

The present inter-party feud has made Kwara even more prone to become a UPN state. It has an ethnically mixed population, including many Yorubas around Ilorin, with Saraki representing the latter's interests, while Atta is associated with the Ebira people further south. Atta and his supporters hence have little hope of receiving Saraki's assistance during the next elections. In fact, the Kwara State press already argues that "no-one knows how long Saraki's old strategy of dole-outs can persist. The people may as well make up their mind that they need more than the occasional five or 10 naira".

Apart from personality differences, the argument between Saraki and Atta now centres on two nationwide controversies: the creation of local government units and the Revenue Allocation Act, which was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in Lagos on October 2. It would have given local governments 10% of Nigeria's total revenues — far more than they received in the past. Even more important would have been the principle that this money would have passed directly to local councils and not, as has been the case, through state treasuries — a principle which is opposed by many governors for the simple reason that it reduces their authority over the third tier of administration. Saraki, on the other hand, is all in favour of the new system and regrets that the local government proportion was not as high as 30%. He recently said that the state governments were less deserving than local administrations: "If you go to the states you will see how they are erecting fanciful buildings and putting up things that are neither profitable nor beneficial to the people in the villages who put them into power".

The Revenue Allocation Act will of course have to go through the federal parliament again. This could be done quickly, provided the government manages to get the required majority this time. If it does not, the argument about the formula of allocation will continue, and Saraki is certain to be on the opposite side from Atta. The Kwara government has been engaged in a bitter controversy over the creation of more local government units in the Ilorin area. Unlike other states, which have used the creation of local government councils for their own political ends, Atta has resisted the demand for further units. In return the Development Association of Ilorin, a Saraki pressure group, has taken the Kwara government to court over this issue. (The case is to be heard in December). The Association complains that the Kwara government has neglected Ilorin development — a charge that appears to carry some weight. For instance last month Chief **Otaru Ogidi**, Kwara state commissioner for local government, told existing local government councils in Ilorin that his government had no money to spare to pay compensation for assets and land the councils had already acquired. He suggested they develop virgin land — not an easy proposition near Ilorin — and that they generate funds by levying market dues and similar sources of revenue.

From this it would seem that Atta has virtually written off any chance of winning a second term as governor of Kwara. Saraki points out that Atta has not asked him for support in 1983, implying that if he is to get it, he will have to conform to Saraki's views. Atta meanwhile may have staked his political future

on the creation of a Kobi State, which would encompass the Ebira areas of Kwara as well as sections of Bendel and Benue States. Not surprisingly, Saraki believes that creating new states before the next elections would be impossible. Many other Nigerian politicians agree, but are not willing to say so openly, since state creation is a big vote-winner, and was promised by the NPN in 1979.

Saraki's statement has predictably been attacked by Dr **Moses Agbara**, the national secretary of the *National Association of State Movements* — a body which combines elements from all political parties, and which commands a great deal of influence, despite the obvious fact that the cumbersome process of state creation would be extremely difficult to complete by 1983. According to the constitution, the creation of new states requires the consent of two-thirds of existing state legislatures, as well as of the Senate and House of Representatives at the federal level. Some of the proposed states are also likely to elect governments opposed to NPN policies, thus tilting the balance dangerously against the Federal Government.

A further issue which has made Kwara a sensitive place is the national debate over education. In contrast to official NPN policy, the UPN supports free education at all levels. UPN-governed states, in the electoral context at least, therefore have some advantage over NPN-governed neighbours. For example in Kwara last month, local assembly members pointed to the poor intake of Kwara students into higher educational institutions. In other states, the admission of students to university is predominantly local, but Ilorin University admitted only 183 candidates from Kwara in its latest intake of 556.

As a result Kwara children of secondary school age frequently cross into neighbouring UPN-controlled states in search of education. The national chairman of the NPN, Chief **Adisa Akinloye**, has already tried to preempt UPN by promising that if the NPN won the 1983 election, there would be "free education at all levels". Preparation, including teacher training and the provision of infrastructure is almost complete, he said. As far as Kwara is concerned, this ploy may be too late. The UPN appears to have already captured new votes in Kwara, even in the non-Yoruba areas.

The resulting political casualties in Kwara include the speaker of the State House of Assembly, **Alhaji Shehu Usman**, who has just announced his intention to resign, and the chairman of *Kwara Broadcasting Corporation*, **Alhaji Ayodegi Giwa**, who was suspended from the NPN last month "for anti-party activities and political misconduct". Others have

been arrested for circulating "inciting publications". Saraki's recent announcement that he and Atta had made up their differences, wears rather thin. This is the second such announcement this year, and fits with the fact that Saraki is widely tipped as a future rival to Shagari. He does not deny presidential ambitions, but says that if Shagari decided to run again, he would support him. On the other hand, Saraki has had bitter differences with other senior NPN figures, including the minister of defence, **Alhaji Akanbi Oniyangi**, and the president of the Senate, **Dr Wayas** ●

CSO: 4700/343

BRIEFS

NURSES, MIDWIVES THREATEN STRIKE--Nurses and midwives in Kaduna State government hospitals have threatened to begin an indefinite strike tomorrow to back up their demands for improved service conditions. A statement by the state wing of the National Association of Nigerian Nurses and Midwives today said it was convinced that the state government and its health management board were not making serious efforts to meet their demands. The association added that the demand of its members also include promotions and payment of hazard and duty call allowances. The association had planned to embark on strike last month but extended its action for 2 weeks, which expires today. [Text] [AB031832 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81]

LNG PROJECT--The federal government is conducting negotiations with new technical partners on the establishment of the country's liquified natural gas [LNG] industry. As soon as agreements are reached, the execution of the project will start. President Shehu Shagari gave this assurance yesterday at Bonny in the Bonny local government area of the Rivers State while responding to an address of welcome presented to him by the people of the area. He explained that the establishment of the project had received a setback due to the attitude of the previous foreign technical partners connected with it. The president emphasized that the federal government was still committed to the location of the project in Bonny local government area. [Text] [AB260843 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Nov 81]

ILORIN FUEL SHORTAGE--Ilorin, 26 Nov (NAN)--The acute fuel shortage that has hit Ilorin, the Kwara State capital, entered its seventh day yesterday with only six of about 30 petrol filling stations in the town having fuel. A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) who went around the town saw long queues of vehicles and people at the few stations that had fuel. At the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) along Jebba Road, Ilorin, a senior officer told NAN that he was not competent to talk to the press. He also declined to comment on the petrol and kerosine tankers which were waiting for their stock on the corporation's premises. The officer directed the NAN correspondent to the corporation's zonal headquarters where, he said, better explanations could be offered. Fuel shortage was experienced in the town early last month during the Eid-el-Kabir Festival. The NNPC attributed the shortage then partly to faulty equipment. [Text] [AB261108 Lagos NAN in English 1050 GMT 26 Nov 81]

TROOPS TO CHAD--At a news conference shortly before his departure from Port Harcourt, President [Shehu] Shagari dismissed suggestions that Nigeria was being slow in dispatching her troops to Chad for the OAU peacekeeping operations. He explained that the federal government was only being careful because it did not want to send the troops outside the country before proper arrangements were made. The president stated that adequate arrangements had not been made because issues relating to the force headquarters, (?mainly) the movements into and within Chad as well as the terms and conditions of the peacekeeping force, were yet to be made clear. Nigeria, he said, would wait for the outcome of the summit meeting of the contributing nations, which began in Nairobi, Kenya, today before dispatching her contingent to Chad. [Excerpt] [AB272140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Nov 81]

EMBASSY ON ROK 'SOON'--The minister of external affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, says Nigeria will open an embassy in South Korea in the near future. Professor Audu disclosed this in Lagos today when receiving in his office the visiting South Korean minister of state for national security and foreign affairs, Mr Tae-u. He said the federal government was making efforts to strengthen the relationship between the two countries. Earlier in his remark, Mr Tae-u commended Nigeria's support for liberation movements in Africa and the world over. Mr Tae-u remarked that the task between Nigeria and South Korea was to catch up with the industrialized nations and their economic development. [Text] [AB301616 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Nov 81]

CONCERN OVER ELECTORAL CHANGES--The 27th meeting of the Federal Electoral Commission has expressed grave concern about the amendments to the electoral bill by the House of Representatives. A communique issued yesterday at the end of the meeting pointed out that areas of genuine fear include the preference by the house to a house-to-house registration, as opposed to registration at accredited centers. Others are the reduction in the number of days allowed for claims and objections on the list of voters and the requirement that registration of political parties be subject to ratification by the National Assembly. The commission is also not happy at the amendment to section 12 that a committee of equal numbers of representatives of all registered political parties should constitute the body of revising officers to determine their claims and objections. It maintained that the functions of a revising officer are quasi judicial and he should be completely independent to enable him to carry out his duties fairly. [Excerpt] [AB050621 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Dec 81]

DEPUTY GOVERNOR ESCAPES ATTACK--The deputy governor of Plateau State, Alhaji Danladi Yakubu, and three others escaped unhurt at Doma over the weekend when they were attacked by some people described as opponents of the movement for a mideast state. The others are the national chairman of the movement, Alhaji Adamu Musa, the acting divisional police officer for Laja, Miss Laurence Adegbo, and a police corporal. [Passage indistinct]. [Text] [AB071740 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Dec 81]

COURT SENTENCES DEFENDANTS IN SUBVERSION TRIAL

EA271358 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Summary] The State Security Court has handed down verdicts on 50 people tried on charges of perpetrating banditry, poisoning people, distributing subversive texts and committing other criminal acts with a view to subverting the current political order in the country. None of the defendants availed himself of his constitutional right to a defense lawyer but all preferred to defend themselves. All the accused pleaded not guilty.

"The court passed death sentences on Lizinde and Kagenza. Biliko Leonidas was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Jacques Maniraguha received a 2-year jail sentence with a fine of 10,000 francs. Pascal Gakumba was sentenced to a 4-year jail sentence with a (?20,000)-franc fine. Nzamwita Melchior was sentenced to 5 years. Gatorano Gadi was sentenced to 5 years with a 20,000-franc fine.

"Bikolimana Apollinaire and Uwabandi Albert were sentenced to 6 years. Sarambuye Nazaire was given a 6-year jail sentence and a 100,000-franc fine. Mihigo Antoine was given a 6-year jail sentence and a 10,000-franc fine. Muzima Slyvere was given a 7-year jail sentence.

"Mitimibunga Jean-Leoomir, Jean Ndegeya, Shyirambere Spiridion and Damien Balihuta were given 8 years and 10,000-franc fines each. Habukubaho Francois and Mukamugema Immaculee were sentenced to 10 years. Ndegeya Alphonse and Sebuhunde Jean-Maurice, Muramutsa Joachim and Murego Donat were given 10-year jail sentences and 20,000-franc fines.

"Libange Alphonse was given 10 years and a 50,000-franc fine. Nkondabagenzi Paul Secyugu was given a 12-year jail sentence and a 20,000-franc fine. Hassan Hamada was given a 20-year jail sentence and Biseruka Stanislas was given a 25-year jail sentence and a 30,000-franc fine."

(Alex) Kanyarengwe, (Damas) Muvanyambo, Bumali, Salongo and Nkurunzinz, who are still at large, will be brought to justice as soon as they are arrested. Twenty four defendants were acquitted and 26 were found guilty. The jail sentences and the acquittals were implemented immediately.

END: 4/19/184

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR PLO

AB291336 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse's speech in Dakar on 28 November on occasion of international solidarity day with PLO--recorded]

[Excerpts] Like other UN member states, Senegal will celebrate tomorrow, 29 November 1981, the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. This date is the solemn commemoration of the 29 November 1947 resolution by which the UN General Assembly decreed the creation of three entities in Palestine, namely, an Arab state, a Jewish state and Jerusalem as an international territory. It is this resolution which permitted the creation of the State of Israel, through its partial implementation. Since then, Israel has year after year prevented the total implementation of this resolution--that is, the creation of a Palestinian Arab state as well as the granting of international status to the holy city of Jerusalem. For this reason, no lasting and equitable solution can be reached in the Middle East without the resolution of the Palestinian issue and especially without the full participation of the PLO in all negotiations undertaken within this context. For several years now, the international community, denouncing this critical situation, has continued to give its support to the Palestinian brothers in the name of peace, the ideals of and freedom of [words indistinct]. This is why the UN, the Nonaligned Movement countries, the OAU, the Islamic Conference Organization and other international bodies have continued to show their militant solidarity with the brotherly Palestinian people, especially by frequently making statements asserting that the Palestinian peoples' inalienable national rights should be observed.

In conformity with the numerous resolutions that have been passed in this regard, and drawing inspiration from the constant principles of its foreign policy, Senegal started very early to work for the triumph of these rights by giving sincere support to the PLO, under whose auspices the Palestinian brothers make their martyr voice heard on the international scene. It is in this connection that the first PLO office in black Africa was opened in Dakar in 1973 and has since been headed by our brother, Dr 'Abu Khalil, now the ambassador of Palestine accredited to Senegal. Two years later, the first Palestinian week was observed in our capital, the first in this part of the African continent. Moreover, Senegal has always supported and has even sponsored initiatives aimed at ending the Palestinian peoples' tragedy and the Israeli maneuvers in the holy city of Jerusalem and in the Arab territory occupied since 1967. It is in the same spirit that on 3 April 1980, the Senegalese Government made the historic decision to grant to the PLO

office in Dakar diplomatic status at the embassy level, thus confirming once again its desire to remain always associated with the struggle in which this organization is engaged, a struggle for freedom, peace and human dignity. Other countries (?around the world) have since this date followed our country's example. The PLO office in Dakar, now the embassy of Palestine, is headed by Dr Abu Khalil and our country was elected and reelected for several years by the UN in New York to preside over the UN Committee for Implementing the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People. And it is for these reasons that our country decided to celebrate again this year, in a solemn and serious manner, a day of solidarity with the brotherly people of Palestine together with other countries that are concerned with the persistent tension in the Middle East. This day should be a living symbol of human solidarity, a day to mark the degree of commitment to a joint struggle of dignity and freedom without which nothing lasting can be achieved in the world.

In this spirit, I, on behalf of President Abdou Diouf, Prime Minister Abdou Thiam, the government and the entire Senegalese people, would like to renew our active solidarity with our Palestinian brothers in their yearning for justice and freedom under the banner of their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, led by His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat with clairvoyance, courage and efficiency. The Senegalese head of state, in this same spirit, renews his directives to the government not to spare any effort to make this solidarity a positive and meaningful contribution to the final triumph of the Palestinians' just cause. Senegal, our country, in this way remains convinced that the quasiuniversal consensus which prevails today on this question is a harbinger of the inevitable triumph of the noble cause of the Palestinian people. Thank you.

CSO: 4719/306

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM ACCRA—Dakar, 5 Dec (AFP)--President of Senegal Abdou Diouf will soon pay an official visit to Ghana, Moustapha Niasse, Senegalese minister of state for foreign affairs, announced in a statement to the press on his return from Accra. The minister did not specify the date of this visit, which is in response to the one the Ghanaian president made to Senegal early this year. Mr Niasse, who led the Senegalese delegation to the second session of the Senegalese-Ghanaian Joint Cooperation Committee, also indicated that at the end of this meeting Ghana and Senegal concluded an agreement in the field of personnel. The two countries also agreed on a program of cultural, scientific and technical exchange for 1982. [Text] [AB051245 Paris AFP in French 1057 GMT 5 Dec 81]

DAKAR TO HOST INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS--Dakar is hosting several international meetings from 9 to 15 December, especially those of the West African Monetary Union, UMOA, the West African Economic Community, CEAO, and the Nonaggression and Defense Pact, ANAD. [Excerpt] [AB072152 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 7 Dec 81]

CSO: 4719/306

MINISTER APPEALS TO UNITED STATES, UK ON EXILES

AB031856 Paris AFP in English 1528 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 3 Dec (AFP)--Seychelles Economic Development Minister Maxime Erraki has said he wants the United States and British authorities to take measures against Seychellois opposition figures resident on their territory, such as former President James Mancham.

Mr Mancham, who has lived in Britain since he was ousted in 1977, has been accused by the authorities of the Indian Ocean Republic of involvement in last week's attempt by South African-based mercenaries to overthrow the government of President Albert Rene.

The former president has admitted he was contacted by the plotters before the coup attempt but said he told them he wanted no part in it.

Mr Ferrari, speaking here after arriving last night at the head of a Seychellois Government delegation, said he was touring Europe to gather support against possible further aggression against the Seychelles. He has already been to Bonn, Strasbourg and Brussels.

He expressed indignation at the release without charge by the South African authorities this week of 39 of 44 of the mercenaries who hijacked a plane from the Seychelles to South Africa and were arrested after their coup attempt failed, and the release on bail of the other five.

If South Africa were not implicated in this affair, it would have agreed to send us the mercenaries for trial by an international court, he said.

Mr Ferrari said the Seychellois authorities would become more and more vigilant, which will oblige us to direct a certain part of our resources towards defence, whereas our country needs to develop itself.

He added that the West German Government was currently considering ways of contributing to repair of the republic's airport on the island of Mahe, damaged in the coup attempt.

The European Economic Community's development commissioner, Edgard Pisani, had given similar assurances, he said.

Mr Ferrari is due to meet France's cooperation and development minister, Jean-Pierre Cot, and President Francois Mitterrand's adviser for African affairs, Guy Penne, here tomorrow.

The minister said that President Rene, who postponed a scheduled visit to France because of the coup attempt, was expected to make a visit soon.

Relations between France and the Seychelles were very good, he said, and a joint Franco-Seychellois Commission was expected to meet next month.

Mr Ferrari said that the Seychelles forces dealt single-handed with the mercenary force.

It was the following day that France, India and notably Tanzania, which provided some 20 men and two light aircraft, gave their support to the Seychellois authorities, he said.

The minister is due to leave Paris late on Saturday for Scandinavia.

CSO: 4700/372

REQUEST FOR UN BOARD OF INQUIRY

AR031500 Paris AFP in English 1341 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Victoria, 3 Dec (AFP)--The Seychelles Government asked the United Nations today to set up a board of inquiry into the aborted coup by mercenaries who tried to topple President Albert Rene last week.

Seychelles Foreign Minister Jacques Modoul sent a message to that effect to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in New York, and President Rene called on the Nonaligned Movement to support his country's request for an international inquiry.

The new diplomatic initiative followed South Africa's effective refusal to heed the Seychelles request for the extradition of 44 men, including former Congo mercenary commander Mad Mike Hoare, who hijacked an Air India plane to Durban in order to get away from the Seychelles after their invasion attempt was beaten off.

Thirty-nine of the men--from South Africa, Britain, the United States and elsewhere--were released by South African authorities after several days in custody. Mr Hoare and four others appeared in court yesterday on kidnapping charges but were released on bail pending trial.

The Seychelles has already protested to South Africa through the Organization of African Unity, saying refusal to hand the 44 over would be tantamount to admission of involvement by Pretoria. The South African Government has denied it was involved.

Mr Hodoul's message to Mr Waldheim said an international inquiry should make an in-depth investigation into the origin, background and financing of the aggression, and its consequences on the economy of the Seychelles. [Words indistinct] panel should make appropriate recommendations which, Seychelles hoped, would receive the endorsement of the international community.

Mr Hodoul expressed the hope that all nations bound by the charter of the United Nations Organization would adopt and implement an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries so as to eliminate the scourge of mercenarism from the face of the world.

In a followup message today to Cuban President Fidel Castro, the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, President Rene asked for support over the UN Commission of Inquiry proposal and full cooperation in facilitating its work.

President Rene also requested President Castro to ask all nonaligned countries in a position to help Seychelles financially or otherwise to aid the republic in repairing the damage to its infrastructure and economy resulting from the mercenary attack.

Our commitment to socialist development, coupled with the strategic geographical position which Seychelles occupies in the Indian Ocean, make us prone to such manoeuvres of destabilization, President Rene said.

But the success in defeating the latest attack would only strengthen the country's determination to safeguard at all costs its hard-earned achievements and uphold its principles, he added.

CSO: 4700/372

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

TOURISTS ARRIVE, DEPART--Victoria, Seychelles, 4 Dec (AFP)--Tourists who have been stranded in the Seychelles since last week's foiled mercenary attack started leaving the country today on regular or special flights. At the same time, the first group of 30 tourists to arrive in the country since the coup attempt on 25 November disembarked at Pointe Larue International Airport this morning on board an Air France flight from Paris. Pointe Larue Airport registered departures of some 500 people on board French, British and West German air carriers. About 500 more people were expected to leave by the weekend. [Text] [AB041418 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 4 Dec 81]

CSO: 4700/372

STEVENS WARNS AGAINST MISUSE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

AB051203 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has warned that those who betray the public trust and engage in the misappropriation of public funds will face drastic action by the government.

Speaking this morning at the (Kayamba) chiefdom (?body) at Moyamba, where he addressed a large crowd from the Moyamba District, President Stevens added that with such misuses of government finances, there will be no progress in our drive to development.

President Stevens explained that he was constrained to take over the portfolio of finance despite his numerous official duties in order to streamline the financial position of the country. He said that it was with this aim in view that the portfolio of finance had been separated from that of development and economic planning in an effort to lessen the burden of running the two ministries by Dr Saha Banya.

Dr Stevens also disclosed that through the inherited practice of opening special separate accounts at the Central Bank in the name of a district bureau chief's, it has been discovered that over 40 million leones which should have been paid into the consolidated revenue fund was transferred into those accounts. He said the government was vigorously trying to put an end to the practice and had already transferred over 3 million leones into the central fund. He said that it has now further been discovered that without the misuse of public funds, the colossal amount of 6 million leones which is remitted monthly to the provinces for payment should not exceed 3 to 4 million leones. He hoped that what the government was now trying to achieve through this process could help in the development of various projects.

President Stevens also expressed concern about the huge amount of foreign exchange spent on the importation of rice and urged the people to concentrate their efforts in farming and utilize their agricultural skills.

Speaking on the problem of internal migration, and the drift into the urban areas, President Stevens said it will soon be government policy to (?disallow) such a trend. He advised migrants to return to their areas and help in the development of our agricultural potential. President Stevens called on all citizens to help

In the maintenance of law and order, the absence of which will spell chaos and anarchy in the country. He said while our detractors were trying to perpetrate trouble in the country, particularly with the pending general elections, the price for violence would be high.

President Stevens advised school children in the area to [word indistinct] and prepare themselves adequately for future responsibilities so that the nation will benefit from their policies. He disclosed that the negotiations on kimberlite mining was nearing conclusion and that the first shipment of iron ore from the reactivated (Molampa) mines would commence in 1982. The president said the exploration for oil in the country continues and that the prospect is good. He disclosed that money has already been allocated for the maintenance of highways in the country and very soon repair work in Freetown streets will commence.

President Stevens urged the people to start the new year with determination for progress.

CSO: 4700/372

PRESIDENT STEVENS LAUDS AUSTRALIAN SUPPORT EFFORTS

AB031212 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The president, Dr Siaka Stevens, has reaffirmed his government's support for the decisions taken at the last commonwealth heads of state and government meeting in Melbourne and pledged his country's efforts to help achieve a fair and more meaningful solution to the problems of developing countries.

Receiving the credentials of the first Australian high commissioner to this country at State House yesterday morning, President Stevens noted that Australia's prime minister, Malcom Fraser, has strengthened the efforts of so many developing countries to ensure a just and equitable share of the world's wealth. In continuation of this dialog, Sierra Leonians are sure that the people of that country will (?stand firm) as they have done in other areas, Dr Stevens noted.

President Stevens recalled that Australia stood alongside of the African continent when it tackled the question of Zimbabwe at Lusaka and hoped that the spirit of Lusaka will continue and eventually lead to a solution of the intractable problem of Namibia. President Stevens also reaffirmed Sierra Leone's commitment in seeking a lasting solution to the problem of Namibia within the spirit and framework of the relevant UN Security Council resolution. In doing so, he went on, we will take every opportunity to encourage the work of the Western contact group in finding a solution to the problem.

The president said that Sierra Leone and Australia share many common traditions [words indistinct]. Dr Stevens hoped that Australia's experience in the fields of education, mining, medicine, public health, agriculture and forestry, that will be discussed within a program of cooperation between our two countries, will contribute immensely to the solution of our own problems. He thanked the high commissioner for the warm and fraternal wishes which he delivered from the government and people of Australia and wished them continuous prosperity.

Earlier, the Australian high commissioner said that as Sierra Leone was at the very head of the English-speaking group of West Africa, its citizens must be proud of the contributions the country has made over the years toward

development programs in the region. High commissioner (Dingle) observed that the opening of formal diplomatic relations between the two countries was a manifestation of Australia's high regard for Sierra Leone. The step has also illustrated the desire of the Australian government and people to develop closer relations with an important African country. He hoped that during his tenure of office, Sierra Leone will benefit from the Australian center for international agricultural research and that working together will make a significant contribution toward solving the Third World countries' agricultural problems. Mr (Dingle) said that both Sierra Leone and Australia have realized the gap in prosperity between the rich and poor nations and the urgent need to reorganize and redirect all the resources (?available) to the solution of the entire economic and social problems. He was happy that [words indistinct] a major international political problem in Africa--the independence of Zimbabwe--has been solved.

He hoped Namibia will be able to achieve its independence by 1982 through the urgent efforts of the Western contact group. The envoy paid special tribute to President Stevens for championing the cause of African unity and removing the cause of conflicts in Africa. He said that though President Stevens was sadly missed at the recent commonwealth conference in Melbourne, yet he was ably represented by the foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh.

CSO: 4700/359

GOVERNMENT DENIES LINKS WITH MERCENARIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text]

THE Government is furious about the unsuccessful Seychelles coup launched from South Africa and the embarrassing situation in which it has been placed internationally.

Sources close to the Cabinet confirmed that members of the Government were "hopping mad" at having become involved in an extremely tricky and controversial international incident just when it wanted to keep out of the limelight, reports Sapa.

The fact that several South Africans were included in the band of international mercenaries who tried to overthrow the Seychelles government has led to accusations that they were backed by the South African Government.

Denied outright

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was not available yesterday to reply to the charges. However, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, whose Security Police are leading the investigations, denied them outright.

"I can tell you most categorically that the South African Government was not involved in the plot," he said.

"We have launched a thorough, in-depth investigation into the whole affair and when we get information we will know what led up to it."

Mr Le Grange declined to comment further but appeared confident that the police would have some important information on the case fairly soon.

The mercenaries, who hijacked an Air India Boeing 707 to escape to Durban when their plot was revealed and the coup bid failed, are being questioned in Pretoria's central prison.

They are expected to be quizzed closely on several issues which are known to be concerning the security police.

Among these are: Where did they get the weapons they took with them and how did the weapons get into the country in the first place? Another question being asked is how they were able to leave the country with the weapons (if they did).

The fact that the weapons were apparently available in South Africa and may have been transported hundreds of kilometres without being detected is concerning the country's counter-insurgency forces.

Keith Abendroth reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday accusations against South Africa after

the abortive coup highlighted the need for Southern African states to conclude non-aggression treaties between themselves.

He angrily dismissed, in Pretoria, charges by the Organisation for African Unity states that South Africa was responsible for the attack on the Seychelles by mercenaries.

Mr Botha said that the allegations underlined the need for Southern African states particularly to have agreements with each other eliminating any form of activity aimed at undermining each other.

"We believe that such treaties are vitally important and in the interests of all Southern African countries.

"What are needed are non-aggression treaties guaranteeing that signatory countries will not allow or associate themselves with activities within their borders aimed at hitting at another state," he said.

South Africa on her side had made it clear time and again that she would not allow or countenance any activities from within her borders aimed at undermining or overthrowing neighbouring states.

CHIEF MINISTER OF LEBOWA CALLS FOR FEDERATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Marilyn Cohen: "Fragmentation of SA 'Must Stop Now'"]

[Text]

IT was imperative that Black South Africans share in the responsibility of the Department of Foreign Affairs if this country's credibility overseas is to improve, Dr Cedric Phatudi, Chief Minister of Lebowa, said yesterday.

Dr Phatudi was speaking at a Press conference on his return from Europe, where he addressed seminars in London and Frankfurt arranged by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, was also a speaker.

"The emphasis of the discussions was the challenge facing the economic development of South Africa. However, this cannot be discussed in isolation from its political and social implications," Dr Phatudi said.

"I am convinced, as never before, that if South Africa is to win friends overseas, Black and White South Africans must join to help with this problem."

Turning to the question of economic development, Dr Phatudi said he had told delegates at the seminars that the concept of a constella-

tion of states would never work.

"We need a federation, not a constellation or a confederation. We must not waste time with a strategy which will fail in the same way as apartheid has failed," he said.

Asked how delegates at the seminars had reconciled his views on a constellation of states with those of Mr Horwood, Dr Phatudi said: "The Minister of Finance did not talk about a constellation of states — I did. He dealt only with financial matters."

There were large areas of South Africa which had been neglected economically; areas occupied by Blacks. These included "the so-called homelands and Black townships such as Soweto, Mamelodi and others," Dr Phatudi said.

"Now, however, the trend is toward decentralisation as far as economic development is concerned. It is necessary for all South Africans, Black and White, to realise that further fragmentation along ethnic lines is not to be pursued.

"People overseas want concrete evidence that South Africa is moving away from discrimination and domination and moving toward an open society," he said.

OPPOSITION REPROACHES PM ON GROUP AREAS STUDY

Johannesburg 1 AND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Chris Freimond: "Group Areas Committee Hamstrung"]

[Text]

BOTH the terms of reference and the composition of the committee appointed to investigate the Group Areas Act and related legislation showed clearly the Prime Minister had no intention of making real reforms, the Opposition spokesman on Community Development, Mr Colin Eglin, said yesterday.

When the Government should be moving away from apartheid and discrimination it had appointed a committee whose terms of reference were tied to these two outdated principles, he said.

"South Africa doesn't need to find a way to streamline the Group Areas Act or modernise apartheid. What it does need is to scrap one of the cruellest Acts the National Party has put on the statute book," Mr Eglin said.

To make matters worse the committee did not include a single black, coloured or Indian South African or a representative of the private sector.

"Here is another wasted opportunity by a Government that seems to be immobilised by the fear of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the verkramptes in its own ranks," he said.

Separation

The committee, headed by Mr Justice Jan Strydom, has been asked to undertake its investigation "in the acceptance and maintenance of the principle that the South African community can best be ordained and served on a basis of the tradi-

tional way of life or residential separation".

The appointment of the committee stems from a recommendation of the President's Council earlier this year that a judicial inquiry be launched into the Group Areas Act and related laws.

The PFP spokesman on civil rights, Mrs Helen Suzman, said the committee was hamstrung by its terms of reference.

"The Group Areas Act has already affected over 500 000 people, and I see no hope of an end to the miseries it has caused emerging from this committee," she said.

The laws being examined by the committee should be scrapped because they were inherently bad and there was nothing that could be done to improve their implementation, Mrs Suzman said.

The chairman of the Transvaal Anti-SA Indian Council committee, Dr Essop Jassat, said the committee could do no more than "file off the splinters and harsh edges" from the Group Areas Act.

Problems

No meaningful change could be brought about by working with the accepted Group Areas system, he said.

A spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, Mr Soni Hari, said the committee's terms of reference would not allow it to address itself to the real problems facing South Africa's various communities.

Sooner or later the Government would have to realise that the Group Areas Act and related laws were not the answer to the massive and increasing housing crisis, he said.

PM'S INCENTIVES SYSTEM IS EXPLAINED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by John Spiral]

[Text]

THE new incentives to big business to move out of existing metropolitan areas (announced by the Prime Minister this week) could result in substantial benefits to certain companies.

The extent of such benefits will, however, hinge on the degree to which the concern is labour-intensive.

The more labour-intensive the operation the greater the benefits, and the more capital-intensive the smaller the benefits.

This is because the existing cash allowance for a rebate on equipment has been scrapped and because wage incentives in the form of a non-taxable cash allowance has been introduced.

With a view to quantifying the benefits which will accrue over a 10-year period from the new incentives, Louis Barclay, manager of Industrial Consulting Engineers & Developers of SA, has calculated the additional benefits which would accrue to what he describes as a "fairly representative" company which relocates its manufacturing operation from the PWV area to East London.

In the example, when the hypothetical company is relocated, its investment comprises R650 000 in an industrial complex in East London, R200 000 in a warehouse in Johannesburg, R1.2-million in plant and machinery and R750 000 in working

capital — for a total investment of R2.8-million.

It employs 30 whites at R12 000 each a year and 180 blacks at R3 000 each a year, increasing at 10% a year. The cost of relocating the operation is R400 000.

It is further assumed that the company utilised the maximum loans available to it at the rate of 13.5% a year with no capital repayments for 10 years. The value of the loan under the old basis of incentives would be R1 397 500 and under the new basis R1.825-million.

(This is because among the expanded loan facilities to meet capital requirements is included a 100% loan for land and buildings and a 50% loan for the balance.)

The final assumption is that transport costs on the outward distribution of manufactured products is R50 000 in the first year, increasing at 10% a year.

Under the old system, the interest benefit over 10 years would amount to R121 600, the plant allowance (which now falls

away) R360 000, the wage allowance R1.536-million and the rail rebate R184 900 — for total benefits of R2.2-million, compared with an initial investment of R2.8-million.

Under the new system, the interest benefit would rise to R857 400, the wage allowance to R2 390 700 and the rail rebate to R277 300.

In addition, the company would receive a relocation refund of R58 000 (20%) — for a total benefit of R3.6-million compared with an initial investment of R2.8-million.

What the final comparative figures do not reveal is the way in which the benefits flow over the 10-year period.

In fact, the new incentives have been structured in such a way as to yield appreciable benefits in the early years of the new operation — unlike the old system, where the major benefits accrued in years 3 to 9.

The new incentives are especially attractive in the first year because the relocation refund (which did not exist under the old system) is received in that year.

GOVERNMENT PRESS THREATS WORRY COLUMNIST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 81 p 10

[Article by Percy Qoboza: "Newspapers Are in a State of Siege"]

[Text]

YOU do not have to be a magician to know that something is cooking in the Government mind concerning the Press. Started off by that gentle "request" from the Government for the Press to "put its house in order", there has since been a deluge of "warnings" from various highly placed members of the Cabinet.

And mark you, all of this started off some time before the Steyn Commission handed the Government its report. The most ominous of the "warnings" came from the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who was quite blunt — If "action is taken, the Press would have itself to blame".

The guerrilla war between newspapers and the Government is a historical process. It illustrates, in itself, the glaring admission by the rulers of the land that apartheid and a free and vigorous Press would find it difficult, if not impossible, to exist side by side.

The Government, on the one hand, irritated by the exposures of the hardships imposed on people by its system, clearly finds the Press a sitting duck for our ills. If some people in government had it their way, the Press would be co-opted tomorrow into the so-called total strategy in which they do nothing but sing the praises of the Government.

Newspapers on the other hand, are in a state of siege. Mindful of

the great tradition that has been established here over the centuries, and jealous of their independence and free reporting of news and events, they suddenly find themselves on the attack from both sides.

The Government thinks newspapers are going too far. Readers, on the other hand, are becoming increasingly critical of what they perceive as a retreat by many of the newspapers.

Irrational

We now know that threats by the Government are not idle. It has shown that under pressure it can resort to the irrational and indulge in such reckless actions as shutting down newspapers, and throwing newspapermen into jail.

I think the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, possesses a better perspective than his predecessor, John Vorster, in such matters as closing down newspapers. I do not, therefore, expect he will close down newspapers.

But I expect he will come up with a variety of little rules and regulations that would further complicate the lives of already overburdened journalists.

The Government realises that the comparatively free Press in this country has helped to give the country an appearance of democracy.

But I also suspect they will be going for individual newspapermen. Whatever strategy they employ, it does mean that the newspapers are in for a long hot summer. How long the Press can continue doing battle with its back to the wall remains unclear.

The tragedy about all of this is that if and when action is taken against newspapers and newspapermen, it only helps isolate and destroy this country internationally.

You can expect a very harsh reaction from the United States, for one. There are a few things Americans treasure dearly, and one of these is the freedom of the Press.

They may take decades to understand the intricacies of apartheid, but they would immediately understand its dimensions if they discover it is a system that makes it possible for a government to close down newspapers.

Having said that, is it possible to understand just what the Government's real objection is to the English-language Press? Apart from the usual prejudices nurtured from youth against anything "Engels," there seems to be very little explanation. Reporting prominently the views of people the Government finds unacceptable earns you the dubious accusation that you support "subversion."

Reporting that so-and-so has been arrested and locked up without trial brings the accusation that you are hampering police investigations. Reporting the plight of families whose breadwinners are jailed without trial, brings with it the ridiculous tag that you are soliciting sympathy for the enemies of the State.

Reporting a funeral of a man killed in a skirmish, and showing pictures of the thousands who attend the funeral brings with it the stigma that you "glorify terrorists."

You will recall that in all the accusations against the Press, the question of whether they are lying or telling the truth has never been the central debating issue. If there is one thing that newspapers and newspapermen in this country can be proud of, it is that in the exercise of their trade, their integrity has remained intact.

Press Council

In the final analysis though, the ultimate judges of the integrity of newspapers will be, not the Nationalists, but the readers.

Years ago we mistakenly allowed ourselves to be party to the setting up of a Press Council. We did it because we were confident that our men and women in the trade were people of high integrity, and that we therefore had nothing to fear.

Even more serious, we mistakenly believed that by setting up, voluntarily, this watchdog, we would get politicians off our backs.

It has not happened. The politicians are using that council less and less. For obvious reasons. They have had no cause to complain or a strong enough case to bring before that council.

They are now doing the thing they know best. Abandoning the rule of law and scuttling to the bush from whence they are waging the guerilla warfare against the country's Press. And when it comes to that, they have proved themselves to be the ultimate masters!

CSO: 4700/337

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTS ON RELEASE OF SEYCHELLES GROUP

CA041432 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The minister of police, Mr Le Grange, says there were no sinister or political motives involved in the decision to free 39 of the 44 men who were held in Pretoria following the abortive coup attempt in the Seychelles. Mr Le Grange was asked to comment by our political correspondent after criticism from all sides because just five of the group who arrived back in South Africa on board an Air India Boeing were arrested in Durban and were charged.

The minister said the fact that 39 men were not charged had been sensationalized and suspicious intentions and political motives were read into it. He said South Africa complies with all international rules and regulations at all times and all requirements were met to administer justice. The case, he said, should be seen in its proper perspective. The position was that this group of people had arrived in South Africa from another country after an abortive coup d'etat, an operation about which the government had known nothing and which had most certainly not taken place with its approval. On the arrival of the aircraft in Durban the railways police had taken immediate control of the situation. An investigation was conducted by South Africa's most senior CIA [Criminal Investigation Department] officers who acted on certain facts available to them to take specific measures. They have been in contact with the attorney general.

Mr Le Grange said the investigation was continuing and all relevant facts would be made available to the attorney general. He would take any further decisions. The minister said it was probable that charges under the Civil Aviation Act could be brought against the accused later.

CSO: 4700/375

SOUTH AFRICA

AFTERMATH OF SEYCHELLES COUP REPORTED

LD031712 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The drama evolving around the attempted coup in the Seychelles had a sequel in Pretoria, when it was announced that 5 men are to be tried on charges of kidnapping and 39 have been released. Certainly there will be some controversy over this decision, but internationally South African courts enjoy an excellent reputation and it should be accepted that the legal action taken is in terms of the law.

Meanwhile, the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, has indicated that serious attention is being given to taking steps which would ensure that the recruiting of mercenaries in South Africa is discouraged. This has been welcomed by virtually all newspapers in the country. The progovernment Afrikaans language newspaper DIE TRANSVALER has said in an editorial that this type of adventure cannot be tolerated because South Africa favors the maintenance of an orderly international community.

Meanwhile, there is increasing evidence indicating that South Africa was not involved in the attempted coup. A group known as the Mouvement Pour la Resistance, which is one of the two main resistance groups in the Seychelles, claims full responsibility for the attempted coup. The Mouvement consists of an assorted collection of supporters of former President James Mancham, and is known to be strongly supported by the business community in the Seychelles. Mr Mancham himself has now admitted that his connection with the group extended to collaboration in the coup attempt. At the same time the other resistance group, known as the Seychelles Popular Anti-Marxist Front, or SPAMF, has disclosed that it had insight into the blueprint for the attempted coup and this had been made available to it by the Mouvement Pour la Resistance. It had decided not to participate because it regarded the plans as unworkable and foolhardy. A spokesman for the SPAMF also disclosed that his group had sought the backing of the South African Government for a large-scale coup attempt of its own. However, they were turned down by the South African authorities, who said that South Africa could not afford to be involved in such adventures.

Despite what the traditional critics of South Africa might say, the mass of evidence indicates that the South African Government was not implicated in the attempted coup, and where South Africans were involved they were mercenaries acting for monetary gain and without the knowledge of the South African authorities.

SOUTH AFRICA

'ANC RADIO' ON ITS AIMS, 'ANC' 'ARMED WING' ACTIONS

EA061648 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa [no time given]
5 Dec 81

[ANC program: "The Listeners' Corner"]

[Excerpts] To reach us by correspondence, you can write to the following address:
Radio Freedom, P.O. Box 7483, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Listeners from South Africa may not write their true names but use (?crude) names to avoid victimization by the vicious racist enemy in this country. It would also be good to indicate that the name used in writing to Radio Freedom is not your real name so that when we use it, there will be no doubts and fears whether the name can be announced over the air or not, that is, in replying to a correspondence.

Some of the things we would like to get from you are suggestions, criticism and quality of reception, as most listeners who have written to us have already done. But we are also interested in listeners from South Africa telling us more about the situation inside the country; the crimes perpetrated by the regime and general problems facing the people in any specific area you may be living in or you happen to know. This might give us a clear picture of what is actually happening, if somebody from the actual situation relates the crimes of apartheid against the people. This is due to the fact that most of these crimes of apartheid, most of which are hidden from the public, will be made known to the outside world through this mouthpiece of the African National Congress.

Use any name other than your real name. This, we feel, is necessary to avoid victimization by the fascist regime of Pretoria. Our broadcasts strive towards giving the oppressed people of South Africa and the world the true picture of what apartheid is all about.

This system has already been described by the International Community as a crime against humanity. Some of its crimes include false information and distortion of facts about the real situation prevailing in South Africa. It propagates scare stories about the African National Congress, its military wing, Umkonto We Sizwe [as heard] and other genuine and patriotic organizations of our country.

It seeks to stifle the minds of both the oppressed majority and the white people alike. Poisonous propaganda comes our way each and every minute from radio broadcasts, newspapers and other means with which the Pretoria regime is able to reach the people.

True deaths, like deaths in detention, millions of people [words indistinct] dying of hunger in the Bantustans and elsewhere, the crippling effects of attacks by Umkonto We Sizwe against the regime are deliberately kept out of public knowledge, and if reported, we only get false stories and outright lies.

The regime fears the truth. The oppression and exploitation of the majority by the minority the regime portrays in beautiful and attractive ways and phases such as separate development, self-determination, free enterprise and so on and so on. Freedom fighters of Umkonto We Sizwe, the people's army, and leaders of the ANC are called terrorists. This is done in spite of the fact that Umkonto We Sizwe lives among the people, the masses of the oppressed people, and is an army which has proved its mission to liberate the people of South Africa not only in (?ways) but also through its (?aimed) action.

(?Umkonte) has so far managed to destroy these lies propagated by the racist regime. Its actions such as (Signa), (Lilinde) and attack on (Magugwani) police stations has buried the lie about terrorists. People's soldiers like [name indistinct] who died on 26 January last year, are regarded as heroes by the masses of the people.

In these actions, workers' strikes are backed up by military actions against the enemy's vicious repression. Forced removals like in Bophuthatswana against the Ndebele-speaking people and (Winterpel) can no longer go unpunished by the freedom fighters of Umkonto--the spear and shield of the people, the attack on (Magugwani) has clearly demonstrated. All actions carried out by this army of the oppressed peoples belie all racist propaganda. They are actions directed towards the achievement of total liberation and freedom. This is the truth. The regime has always feared to tell the public about South Africa.

Umkonte has won the confidence and admiration of the entire people of South Africa and the progressive world by attacking the vital installations and symbols of oppression and racist tyranny such as [name indistinct], the recruiting center of the racist army in Durban and the prestigious monument and fortress of fascist power, the headquarters of the so-called invincible army of the Pretoria regime, a military complex of Voortrekker [word indistinct], to name but a few. Equally the prestige of the ANC and its leaders detained on Robben Island and outside has never been higher, despite the enemy's false propaganda onslaught.

So, dear listeners, these are some of the facts Radio Freedom endeavors to put across to you in our daily broadcasts.

CSO: 4700/375

SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF ANGOLA RAID GIVEN

AB070910 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 7 (AFP)--South African forces have intervened massively in southern Angola for the second time in four months to destroy guerrilla bases of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The authorities in Pretoria said they had destroyed SWAPO's military command in the operation, which lasted from November 1 to November 20.

The latest intervention in Angola resulted in the total destruction of a guerrilla base with underground bunkers and the death of 71 members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed wing, they said.

Three guerrillas were also taken prisoners, according to South African spokesmen. The South African forces lost a total of four men during the operation, including one killed by a booby-trap, they said.

The intervention, named Operation Daisy, follows Operation Protea of August and September, when South African forces entered southern Angola in force and occupied parts of the country.

On the morning of November 2, South African multi-racial forces and paratroops backed from the air by Canberra and Buccaneer fighter-bombers crossed the Kunene River forming the border between Namibia and Angola.

Their target was Ionde, a guerrilla advance post 120 kms (75 miles) inside Angolan territory. This they took without difficulty and transformed it into their own operational headquarters, according to the South African Military Command.

During the night of November 4, while land forces were carrying out a pincer move, paratroops were dropped from Hercules transport planes on the Chitequeta Base, 240 kms (150 miles) north of the border.

The Chitequeta Base, the main target of Operation Daisy, was at the same time subjected to intense bombing from the air using the Canberra, Buccaneer and also Mirage planes, the South African military said.

They related how the guerrillas decamped, after first trying to resist, notably using SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles and 28 mm anti-aircraft, leaving the base, which has an area of 36 sq kms (about 14 sq miles) to the invaders.

A large amount of arms and ammunition of Soviet origin were seized, a military spokesman said.

It was during Operation Daisy, on November 6, that two South African Mirage F-1 planes shot down a Cuban-piloted Mig-21 and chased away another in a dog-fight some 200 kms (125 miles) inside Angolan territory, a military spokesman said.

Apart from this incident, the Angolan Air Force, which employs Cuban and East German pilots, did not intervene as the South African army had feared, he added.

The Chitequeta Base was SWAPO's headquarters and logistical centre for the central region of Cunene Province, and the guerrillas last remaining bastion which had not until then been hit by the South Africans.

Before withdrawing to Namibia on November 20, the South Africans blew up the base, the spokesman said.

In June 1980, South African troops destroyed the guerrillas headquarters in the east of Cunene in an operation codenamed Smokeshell. In August and September, they attacked bases in west Cunene during Operation Protea.

The authorities in Pretoria claim as a result of this latest operation to have totally destroyed SWAPO's military command in southern Angola.

It came amid moves by Britain, France, the United States, West Germany and Canada to try to persuade South Africa, the African Frontline states and SWAPO to accept a diplomatic settlement over Namibia.

CSO: 4700/375

GROUP WILL 'FIGHT TO END' FOR SWA

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 p 13

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — In the absence of a South African-sponsored referendum on the future of South West Africa, Whites of the territory should convene a national congress to decide the issue, an executive member of Aksie Eie Toekoms, Mr Chris de Jager, said in Windhoek.

Implementation of UN Resolution 435 leading to SWA independence would herald the end of the White man in the territory, which violated undertakings given by South Africa.

"In the past, South African leaders gave assurances to SWA that South Africa would not leave you in the lurch," Mr De Jager said.

He was addressing a political rally for Whites organised by Action Save White South Africa/SWA.

Other speakers at the meeting were the leader of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche, and the former Surgeon-General of the South African Defence Force, Lieutenant-General L C Cockcroft.

"You are not being told where you are being led," said Mr De Jager.

If the South African Government refused to approve

a territory-wide ballot for Whites in SWA, "the people should convene a national congress to organise their own referendum," he said.

The question to be decided was "whether Whites wanted to survive as a nation or be assimilated by other population groups, in the territory."

Mr De Jager said UN Resolution 435 would be "suicidal" for Whites.

Mr Terre-Blanche said the National Party of South Africa had not sanctioned independence for SWA in terms of UN Resolution 435.

The South African Government had agreed without the support of the Party congresses.

"At which Party congress did the NP decide to disarm Whites in terms of Resolution 435?" Mr Terre-Blanche asked.

"I trust the National Party of South Africa and the NP of SWA will not allow the Whites to be sold out," he said.

Whites of southern Africa had always been a "rebel people" who declined to compromise.

"We are prepared to fight to the death for SWA" Mr Terre-Blanche said. — Sapa.

OPPOSITION CITED ON MERCENARIES RELEASE

AB031843 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Johannesburg, 3 Dec (AFP)--The South African opposition and liberal press today continued to protest at the clemency shown by the authorities in Pretoria towards the mercenaries who attempted to overthrow the government of the Seychelles.

Opposition leader Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, head of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), described the release of the mercenaries as extraordinary.

The RAND DAILY MAIL, official voice of the PFP, today described the mercenaries mission as an obvious act of international aggression, and said that there must be punishment fitting the crime.

The 44 South African-recruited mercenaries were arrested by the authorities after they hijacked a plane back to South Africa following the failure of their November 25 coup attempt.

Thirty-nine of them were released without charge on Tuesday night. The other five have been released on bail charged with kidnapping.

A statement by police minister Louis le Grange to reporters yesterday challenging them to say what South African laws had been broken by the mercenaries has also caused a stir.

The leader of the small New Republican Party (NRP), Vause Rauw, said he was amazed by the police minister's attitude.

The Johannesburg STAR said that a junior prosecutor could name half a dozen possible charges without stopping to think: false passports, carrying automatic weapons, accessories to kidnapping or setting up a private army.

The newspaper added that hundreds of South Africans who have been locked up in jail have asked what law they had broken without ever being given an answer or even a chance to speak in court.

The mercenaries release could lead to a boycott of South African planes by countries who have signed The Hague hijacking convention if it is proved South Africa showed a casual attitude, liberal and Western diplomatic circles said.

South Africa signed the convention in 1972.

The Afrikaans-language BEELD newspaper, close to the government, today meanwhile reported that 50 more mercenaries had been due to leave South Africa for the Seychelles 24 hours after the first group to back up the coup attempt.

CSO: 4700/364

POLISH EMIGRE OCCUPIES HIGH POSITION AT SASOL

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 24

[Article by Paul Lange: "Oil From Pole!"]

[Text]

A YOUNG Polish woman has breached the Iron Curtain to join Sasol's research staff — and she has broken through yet another barrier in becoming the highest qualified woman to be employed by the oil-from-coal corporation in her field.

Thirty-year-old Miss Aleksandra Teresa Puz is among the most recent arrivals in this country from Poland.

Sasol believes a wealth of qualified people dissatisfied with socialism can be recruited in Poland to meet the shortage of trained technicians.

Miss Puz left Poland with nothing but a suitcase containing a few basic items and the promise that there were many jobs in the West available through recruiting offices in Vienna, Austria.

Canadian, Australian and American recruitment agencies failed to impress her.

"They would not guarantee conditions, location and language training so I approached Sasol," Miss Puz told the Sunday Times through an interpreter at the Sasol 1 complex this week.

Depressing

In Poland she studied at the Krakow Technical University and received her master's degree in chemical engineering when she was 24.

After her successful academic career she joined a production research outfit specialising in petrochemical studies.

But opportunities in Poland failed to satisfy her.

"Because Poland is a socialist state everybody has work.

"But on a professional level this means that three people will do the job that one man in the West would do.

"I found myself over-qualified and under-utilised.

"Also, the continuing economic decline made life depressing, what with the shortages of even the most basic commodities be-

coming more and more severe.

"I heard from friends who had gone to Vienna that I would stand a good chance of finding employment in the West. So in June this year I left my family," she said.

Miss Puz has lived in her family's home since birth. Her father is a mechanic, her mother a housewife and her younger sister at school and planning to study medicine.

Although the house has only four rooms it would be considered comfortable by Polish standards.

Miss Puz has been on a waiting list for a flat in her home town for 10 years.

"During my holidays I used to travel in the socialist countries, Bulgaria, Hungary and the Soviet Union. When I came to Vienna in June it was my first experience of the West.

"It has all been very rushed. I have only been in South Africa a few days," she said.

Miss Puz spends her evenings in her Sasolburg flat studying an English-language course which she hopes to master soon.

During her first weekend here she lay next to the swimming pool soaking in South African sunshine.

Asked what she thought was the immediate difference between Poland and South Africa, Miss Puz said it was the attitude of the people.

"In Poland everyone is worried and nervous. They are all worried about money, food, shortages and the political situation.

Suspicious

"As a result they are aggressive, nervous and suspicious. This is not pleasant. Here in South Africa people seem to be warmer, more open and relaxed.

"I felt very happy when I walked into my new flat in Sasolburg for the first time and someone had put a bunch of flowers next to my bed."

A Sasol spokesman said that the corporation was suffering from a chronic shortage of skilled technical staff, and recruitment throughout Europe was an ongoing process.

In Vienna, he said, it was through the efforts of the staff of the South African Embassy that Poles had been recruited successfully for Sasol.

CSO: 4700/337

R100-M EXPORTS FOR SA OIL-RIG GROUP

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Vera Beljakova]

[Text]

OWNED jointly by the R1200-million Murray & Roberts group, and Darling & Hodgson, Amardah plans to build four oil rigs a year, which will represent export earnings of more than R100-million — or nearly 50% of South Africa's total export of capital equipment.

Last June the company launched Rig 53, the first to be manufactured in South Africa, which has a mass of 2 500 tons and is as high as 27-storey building.

Amardah has also delivered an oil-rig hull to its US clients. All rigs, in fact, are being built for US oil-drilling concerns, ever since the first order came in from a Texan company, Baker Marine Corp.

"The smaller rigs, which reach 25m to 50m below water, cost R15-million to R25-million," according to managing director Allston Mitchell.

"We've delivered one-and-a-half rigs and have six more on order. The last one will be delivered early in 1983," says American Mr Mitchell, who is reputed to specialise in jacking up small-time operations into industrial giants.

The company has not yet shown a profit, but this is likely to be remedied by next year, when turnover will reach R60-million, and certainly by 1983, when revenue is expected to exceed R80-million.

Amardah also plans to concentrate on larger rigs, costing R30-million to R40-million, which operate in waters 100m deep.

"As we prove our rig-building capabilities, we shall start ex-

amining other offshore drilling equipment such as drilling platforms and supply barges. But right now we have our hands full.

"Last year we started off employing five people. Today we have 800, and staff must meet international standards to be competitive with the 30 international shipyards which operate in our type of business — and with another 30 shipyards which are trying to edge in on our market.

"Any country, in fact, that has a viable waterfront is attempting to enter the oil-rig construction business."

Rig construction for South Africa has become a reality with the aid of the Industrial Development Corporation's offer to clients of 7% to 8% financing on all major orders that show a 60% to 70% local content.

Further aided by the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corp, Amardah deems itself to be competitive in price "as long as we are assisted by Government agencies and Iscor".

Without them Amardah would not be able to survive in this cut-throat market: "It takes up R1.5-

million just to transport a rig to its client. South Africa is far from the marketplace.

"We also use Government training facilities, pay above-average wages and import overseas skills.

"Iscor provides incentives as well as nearly all the steel. Each sheet must meet the US Bureau of Standard specifications. Now Iscor is considering the local production of 'exotic' steels for us, such as high-alloy and high-strength steels. So far we have needed to import these."

South Africa's new oil-rig industry is likely to stimulate related supply industries to serve its needs, says Mr Mitchell.

"Not only does Iscor intend to start specialised production for us, but there is no reason why other suppliers should not expand their ranges to include the equipment we need."

Local suppliers, however, must manufacture to comply with specifications laid down by the US Bureau of Shipping Standards, which dictates the efficiency of anything from radios to cranes, pumps, winches, motors and compressors.

CAPE GOLF CLUB OPENS TO ALL RACES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Text]

ROYAL Cape Golf Club has told its members that applications by all races for membership will now be considered.

The club's move follows the receipt of a letter from the Department of Community Development informing the club that it was not necessary to apply for a permit to admit members of other races.

The development is a sequel to a row which developed in September after a coloured businessman claimed that Royal Cape had indicated they were unable to consider his application for membership because the law prevented it.

Application

The club's legal representative later said an official application had been made to the Department of Community Development for permission to admit members of other races.

Yesterday a senior source in the club said that the department had replied saying that in

terms of a recent statement by the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, whose portfolio includes sport, no permit was necessary.

"Soon after we received this reply, we had a committee meeting and decided that we should go ahead and let our membership know that there was nothing any longer in the way of letting people of other races become members," the source said.

Although the club would still technically be breaking the law if it allowed people of other races to become members, the committee had felt that the official letter from the department was sufficient safeguard against prosecution.

"The committee felt that if we persisted in our view that the law in fact still prohibited it, people would think that we were just being racialistic, which we certainly are not," he said.

No applications for membership from people of other races had yet been received but they would be considered in the normal way, he said.

CSO: 4700/337

ROW LOOMS OVER RUBBER TARIFFS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 34

[Article by Colin Bower]

[Text]

A RUMPUS is brewing in the rubber industry over tariffs.

With the likelihood that tariffs as high as 75% on imported raw materials will be operative from January 1 next year, the question is simply: quo vadis the South African rubber product manufacturing industry?

If the proposed tariffs are applied, the difference between local and imported raw rubber costs will be as much as 70%.

Manufacturers of rubber products are therefore pressing the Government for tariff protection against imported rubber products, which at present undercut local products because of a lower raw-material cost base.

According to the managing director of Sarmcol, Tony Hesp, the Board of Trade and Industries will be considering a submission by the Industrial Rubber Manufacturers' Association of South Africa (Irmasa) within the next few weeks.

Business Times can reveal that the strategy Irmasa has adopted in its submission is two-pronged: the BTI is to be

asked to compensate rubber manufacturers for the removal of import control on rubber goods that took place late last year.

It is also to be asked to offer additional tariff protection in January next year on a scale that will be related to the tariffs it applies on raw materials, consequent on the Karbochem application.

While acknowledging that protection given to strategic industries is "something like an insurance policy which has to be paid for", Mr Hesp points out that protection is counter-productive in two ways — it is inflationary and it damages the industry's export earning potential.

International markets are not oversupplied with rubber products, but Mr Hesp believes that South African manufacturers, who are at the forefront of manufacturing technology, could make substantial inroads on "enormous" overseas markets if given the chance.

"For instance, the US rubber hose market is 10 times as big as South Africa's and the conveyor-belt market three times as big. Proportionately, we would need only a small share of that market to boost our earnings substantially."

CASE WILL TEST CISKEI RIGHT TO DEPORT ITS CITIZENS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE right of the Ciskei to deport its own citizens will be tested in a pending court case on which legal observers attach great importance.

At the centre of the issue is Mr Joseph Kobo, 48, who was banished from the Ciskei in April 1979 and who has been now charged with violating the banishment order.

Mr Kobo, a Ciskei citizen, is scheduled to appear in court at Mdantsane, near East London, next week for allegedly contravening the order, which was issued under emergency powers conferred on Ciskei by Proclamation R252.

Precedent

The Johannesburg-based Legal Resources Centre will represent Mr Kobo in the case, which legal observers say will set a precedent.

Mr Kobo was detained by the Ciskei government from August 4 to October 30 following his alleged contravention of the order banishing him from the territory.

According to a fact sheet on Mr Kobo compiled by Mrs Sheena Duncan of the Black Sash before his latest detention and pending trial, Mr Kobo was born in Transkei but chose Ciskei citizenship because he had lived in

Mdantsane, for a long time.

He was accepted as a Ciskei citizen, given a Ciskei citizenship card and was for a time both a confidant of Ciskei's Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, and editor of the official Ciskei newspaper.

But in January 1979, he was accused of participating in a bus drivers' strike, detained and charged for his alleged involvement in the strike. The charges were later withdrawn.

After he was banished and forcefully separated from his home, wife and children, he went to Transkei in the hope that he might secure a place for himself and his family there.

But he was detained in Transkei and held in solitary confinement from August 1979 to August 1980. Charges were not brought against him.

Apart from next week's case, Mr Kobo and a friend, Mr L. Malotana, both of whom live in Duncan Village just outside East London, have consulted lawyers with a view to having the deportation order set aside by the Supreme Court.

In a letter to the SA Council of Churches, the lawyers refer to the two men as "stateless people unable to earn a living (Mr Kobo lost five jobs because they entailed travelling into Ciskei)".

TENSION FLARES AS UNIONS AGAIN ATTACK CISKEI

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Steven Friedman]

[Text]

TENSION between East London trade unions and the soon-to-be-independent Ciskei government flared again yesterday as the president of the SA Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozamile Gqweta, issued a statement bitterly attacking the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta warned the Ciskei Government that it was "heading for a serious confrontation with the workers" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

Mourning

He also vowed that SAAWU would continue operating in Ciskei whatever the attitude of the Ciskei authorities.

Mr Gqweta's statement was a reaction to the incident in Mdantsane township on Sunday in which Ciskei police opened fire on a crowd of SAAWU members, killing one worker, Mrs Diliswa Roxisa, and allegedly wounding several.

He announced that SAAWU would observe November 8 as a "day of mourning" dedicated to Mrs Roxisa.

In the statement, Mr Gqweta described the Ciskei as "an illegitimate son of Pretoria" and claimed the Ciskei authorities were "hysterical fanatics" and "an instrument used by the SA Government for the political suppression and economic strangulation of the black people".

Referring to the shooting, he said those who had voted the Ciskei Government into power "should be hanging their heads in shame".

Mrs Roxisa had "paid the highest price in the history of

SAAWU's struggle for worker rights in South Africa".

Mr Gqweta said the Ciskei Government had "dared to accuse us of having communist undertones and of being the ANC, PAC, SA Communist Party and SACTU (the ANC-linked SA Congress of Trade Unions) in disguise."

This claim, he said, was a "nonsensical idea".

"Major-General Charles Sebe claims to be fighting these organisations as his main enemies. Was Diliswa Rixisa a member of any of these organisations?"

Teargas

"Why did the police use live ammunition to disperse a crowd of unarmed people in the first place? Where were the rubber bullets, teargas canisters and batons that could have been used if there was any need for police to intervene in dispersing mourners at all?"

Maj-Gen Sebe had "declared war against the workers and he has struck a rock".

SAAWU would "strengthen and broaden this struggle whether workers are in Ciskei or anywhere else".

He warned the Ciskei government of "confrontation" if it continued "suppressing trade unions".

PROSPECTS FOR PLASTICS INDUSTRY LOOK BULLISH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Colin Bower]

[Text] THE outlook for the plastic industry is bullish.

The historic capacity of the industry to perform better than the economy as a whole is expected to continue with polymer sales budgets indicating a growth rate next year 7% higher than the expected growth in GDP.

A survey conducted for the Plastics Federation by the Bureau for Economic Research reveals that plastics converters reported an increase in sales for the third quarter over the same period last year, and expect an increase in the last quarter.

Although capacity utilisation among converters is over 90%, investment in new plant is likely to be adversely affected by the high interest rates.

In the longer term, the domestic industry should become more competitive, with raw material prices on world markets increasing for three reasons:

- Overseas economies are due to start climbing out of the current recessionary period.
- Opec will probably resume increasing prices in real terms.
- The Reagan Administration has committed itself to the deregulation of natural gas, which will result in a fourfold increase in gas prices, leading in turn to similarly higher prices for polymer feedstocks.

As a result of these price increases, the premium which local manufacturers have to pay for coal-based feedstocks from Sasol should proportionately diminish.

Material	Production, t	Imports, t	Exports, t	Apparent consumption, t
Low density polyethylene	73 000	22 900	2 400	93 500
Polyvinyl chloride	136 000	11 500	50 000	97 500
High density polyethylene	48 000	25 800	400	73 400
Polypropylene	31 000	7 200	100	38 100
Polyurethanes (including foam)	20 000	3 000		23 000
Polystyrene	16 500	1 400		17 900
Unsaturated polyesters	14 500	2 000	200	16 300
ABS and SAN		8 200		8 200
Acrylics	2 500	3 000	100	5 400
Epoxides	3 800	600		4 200
Urea and Melamine moulding powders	2 900	100		3 000
Phenolic moulding powders		3 300		3 300
Polyamide moulding grades		2 300		2 300
PET		1 300		1 300
Other		39 600	12 000	27 600
	348 000	132 200	65 200	415 000
Compared to 1979	325 700			360 600

Production and apparent consumption of plastics materials during 1980

Speaking to the Plastics Federation this week, the Deputy Minister of Finance and Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Mr D W Steyn, said: "There is hardly any factor which could suppress growth like inflation... inflation cannot be countered by the authorities alone."

In pursuance of his anti-inflationary objectives, therefore, Mr Steyn may allow some of the controls on the plastics industry to drop as international conditions in the petrochemical industry stabilise, thereby obliging Sasol to offer raw materials such as ethylene at more competitive prices.

This would seem to be the direction in which the Government is moving, with Mr Steyn's announcement that consideration is being given to the replacement of import control by import tariffs on polymers.

According to one authority in the industry, South Africa is well placed to become a major force in the international petrochemical industry, with its soundly established coal-based feedstocks.

Since it was established 30 years ago, the plastics industry in South Africa has achieved a growth rate of 19% a year, and today nearly half a million tons of plastics worth close to R1 000-million rand are fabricated.

OCTHA DIAMOND GROUP UNVEILS EXPANSION PLANS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Andrew McNulty]

[Text]

THE Octha diamond group plans to spend more than R160-million on a far-reaching expansion.

The programme would establish Octha as a mini De Beers, creating an integrated diamond mining, cutting, marketing and retailing operation with a wide international network.

This was disclosed to Business Times late this week by the managing director, Johan de Villiers.

He confirmed that the R72-million group is heading for a listing on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange through the Morlite cash shell as foreshadowed in Business Times on October 18.

Although small compared with mines in the giant De Beers group, Octha's Namaqualand mine — the mainstay of the group, and employing about 700 people and moving nearly a million tons of earth a month — is claimed to be the world's richest producer of quality-gem diamonds.

The group's ambitious capital spending programme "could well average R40-million a year up to 1986", Mr De Villiers says.

The programme is planned to be financed from the group's own cash resources, by involvement of a major partner and by the public share issue.

Most of the spending will be on establishment of four old mines acquired recently by Octha in the Kimberley area, and now producing "quite a substantial output".

Each will require about R40-million to carry out shaft sinking and establish underground operations and infrastructure.

"We know from extensive prospecting that all contain very substantial ore reserves."

Past development of the mines, he says, has been unsuccessful because of the lack of capital, expertise, an international marketing network and the higher diamond prices of the past few years.

"Detailed planning is well under way and we expect to be seriously developing the mines by February 1982."

The mining expansion would lift Octha's present production from 100 000 carats a year to about a million carats by 1985/86 — about 850 000 derived from the new mines.

However, while 85% of current production is in the form of gem diamonds, by 1986 the output will comprise about 50% gems and 50% industrial diamonds.

Other expansion plans include: ● Establishment at a cost of R2.5-million of a diamond-cutting works at Kaoshlungin in Taiwan, which by 1985 will have

a capacity to polish 10 000 carats a month and will employ 300 polishers.

A team of Taiwanese polishers completed their training at Octha's Johannesburg cutting works this week.

The opening of a cutting works in Taiwan looks unusual but logical — with Far East markets in Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Korea, the Philippines and Japan they could have a consumer market ultimately larger than western Europe.

● Establishment of another R2.5-million cutting works in a homeland area in about 1985.

● Expansion of training facilities for cutters and polishers in Johannesburg.

● Expansions to the marketing network already operating in Antwerp, North America, Hong Kong and Zurich — the Hong Kong office is likely to be moved to Japan and further offices planned for the US and Europe.

● The next major step will be to establish retailing outlets.

"This will complete the creation of a fully integrated diamond operation, taking the diamond from the earth to the finger," Mr De Villiers says.

Longer-term plans — possibly in the next five years — he says, are for diversification into a different mining field.

Although the gem diamond market has slumped by 40% in the past 12 months, Mr De Villiers says that the exceptional qualities of the gems from the Namaqualand mine indicate that earnings for the past year — when net income was R13.2-million — will be maintained or will decrease only slightly.

He expects the market to firm from mid-1982.

He cautions, however, that, although present plans are to obtain a JSE listing in 1982, final decisions are likely to be dictated by the state of both diamond and stock exchange markets.

UNIVERSITY FORECASTS CONTINUED DOMESTIC INFLATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 81 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock: "Inflation Seesaw Forecast by RAU"]

[Text]

THE SOUTH African inflation rate, estimated at 15 percent this year, will drop to around 11 percent in 1983, but will thereafter soar upwards gain.

The fact that the rate reaches a lower turning point at an absolute level which is still high, is very alarming and stresses once again the need for additional action against inflation.

This is one of the conclusions drawn in the latest quarterly econometric forecast of the South African economy by the Department of Economics at the Rand Afrikaans University.

The University expects that the country's growth rate next year will drop to as low as 0,7 percent, but if the recovery in the American economy is better than expected, this rate could be slightly higher.

In its forecast from the second quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1983, RAU makes it clear that the state of the US economy will play a very very important part on developments in the local economy.

Assuming a growth rate of 1,9 percent this year, one percent in 1982, four percent in 1983, and five percent thereafter in the US growth rate, the University forecasts the

following real growth rates for South Africa: 1981: 4,4 percent, 1982: 0,7 percent, 1983: 1,5 percent and 1984: 5,1 percent.

The growth rate for 1985 is expected to be as high as 8,1 percent.

The University says the strict monetary and fiscal policy in South Africa may be a necessary boundary condition in the sense that the rate of inflation would be even higher than 11 percent in 1983, in its absence.

It is of the opinion that monetary and fiscal policy is not enough to tackle the problem.

"The attack must be carried out from the cost side, dealing with the general in-competitiveness of the economy, administered prices and imported inflation. If not, it is doubtful whether we will be able to get the rate permanently down to 5 percent and lower," it says.

Commenting on interest rates, the forecasters are of the opinion that short-term interest rates are now at a peak and although they will stay around that level for the first quarter of 1982, a definite decline should set in as from the second quarter of 1982 and especially in the third and fourth quarters.

The decline is not the result of money supply movements, but rather the expected poor performance of the economy.

During 1983 it is expected that short-term rates will decline further towards 7 percent or even lower.

Long-term rates will probably remain high until the end of the second quarter of 1982, after which they will start to decline.

The rate on company debentures will reach 10,8 percent at the end of 1983, compared to its present level of about 14,5 percent.

Assumptions made in the forecast are:

- Government expenditure is expected to increase by 18 percent in 1981, by 19 percent in 1982 and by 16 percent in 1983. The bulk of the expected increase in 1981 and 1982 does not originate from the central Government but from public corporations and the central-budget-independent departments. No changes in tax rates are foreseen.

- That the bank rate would be adjusted downwards once it became clear that the whole interest rate structure had moved downwards.

In the forecast, the bank

Year	Gross Personal Consumer							
	Domestic disposable		Price	Money	Wage per Employment			
	Product	Income	Index	Supply	Imports	Exports	Worker non-Agricul	non-Agricul Sector
1981	4,4	2,5	15,0	24,2	11,8	(6,7)	15,5	3,0
1982	0,7	(1,9)	13,8	10,4	(4,5)	1,3	14,9	3,0
1983	1,5	2,3	11,2	11,8	6,3	13,9	15,0	1,3
1984	5,1	6,1	13,2	12,0	11,7	8,8	14,5	3,1
1985	8,1	5,4	14,9	15,1	15,3	3,0	16,0	3,3

rate was adjusted downwards by one percentage point at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 1982 and by two percentage points at the end of the first quarter of 1983.

● A net capital inflow of R500-million during 1981, of R1 600-million during 1982 and R500-million during 1983.

● The gold price is expected to increase over the forecasting period from an average of \$400 an ounce at the end of the second quarter of 1981 to about \$883 at the end of the fourth quarter of 1983.

● It is assumed that export prices will decrease by 0,3

percent this year and will increase by 14 percent next year and 10 percent in 1983.

Import prices are expected to increase 14 percent this year, by 13 percent next year and by 10 percent in 1983.

The University also prepared an alternative forecast in view of the importance of growth in the US for the South African economy.

This is based on higher growth in the US and, not to complicate the monetary scene, less capital inflow was assumed to neutralise the effect of higher exports on the net foreign reserve position.

One of the outcomes is a better growth in 1982 and 1983. See Table.

COUNTRY WILL REMAIN STRONG SUPPLIER OF CHROME

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 18 Nov 81 p 18

[Article by John Mulcahy: "Chrome--Strategically Important Market That SA Can Always Supply"]

[Text]

THE crucial importance of South Africa in the world chromium equation cannot be over-emphasised, because if other important suppliers fall by the wayside, SA could easily step up its output to fill the gap.

The International Iron & Steel Institute (IISI) recently published a study on "Chromium and the Steel Industry" which highlights the imbalance in the occurrence of world reserves, and reaffirms chrome's high position on the Western world's strategic metals list.

The IISI study notes that SA could fill any production shortfall from other countries by taking up unused capacity, but this would not be the case if SA was the casualty.

Any substantial loss from South African producers could only be made good after several years of mine development elsewhere.

World chromite reserves are estimated to be sufficient for centuries to come, but occurrences of the ore are spread very unevenly, with 95% of chromite amenable to current technology in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Russia.

South African reserves alone, at 2 300-million tons, account for 70% of the world's reserves, while Zimbabwe has 550-million tons and Russia 220-million tons.

The London Mining Journal argues that all of these countries must be regarded as being potentially suspect as sources of uninterrupted supply either due to "an adversary posture" in the case of Russia, or because of the potential dangers of serious internal political conflict (SA and Zimbabwe).

India

"It could be argued that undue preoccupation over this bunching of primary chromium reserves and resources is unreasonable (especially in regard to Southern Africa) because the vast proportion of these will not be won in any event until many years hence, when the domestic and international political scene will surely be different from today."

Outside of the three dominant countries India has reserves of 90-million tons, followed by Finland with 50-million tons, with smaller reserves found in the Philippines, Brazil, Turkey, Malagasy and Sudan.

Here again, there are potentially suspect suppliers, and only India, Brazil and the Philippines could be given a clean political-risk bill of health now.

The reserves of these three countries, together with those of other comparatively risk-free nations are inadequate to sustain the current production rate of around 9-million tons in the event that supplies from the three big producing nations and from other important but risky quarters are disrupted for a prolonged period.

Output down

While reserve location is an important facet of the chromium scene, the distribution of actual primary output is probably of more immediate relevance to chromium supply, and the countries with the largest reserves are generally the greatest chromite producers.

SA output is about 3 100 000 tons a year, with capacity of 4-million tons, Zimbabwe produces around 500 000 tons a year out of a 900 000 ton capacity, and Russia's production is thought to be about 2 500 000 tons a year, with capacity running at 2 800 000 tons.

World chromium output last year was probably around 9-million to 10-million tons, compared with a capacity of 12-million tons, and output this year is likely to be lower because of the deep depression in the steel industry and the consequent adverse impact on chromium.

The IISI study, while recognising that the vast bulk of the world's chromium reserves are concentrated in a handful of

countries, concludes that it is not realistic to foresee a cartel being formed by the biggest producers, but the possibility of interruption of supply through political unrest is thought to be real.

The IISI study says there has been nothing so far to justify fears that the present concentration of output will generate anything but normal market forces, and the world chromite production base is actually more widespread than the reserve figures indicate.

Stainless steel

Some old mines could possibly be reopened, and there is awareness among the major chromium consumers of the need to maintain as many sources as possible for their chromium supplies.

The US has protected itself from supply interruptions by stockpiling, and is now believed to have about 1 480 000 tons of contained chromium in its national stockpile.

France has also announced its intention to make funds available for strategic metal stockpiling,

the objective being to secure a two month supply of copper, lead, tungsten and chrome.

There are some possibilities for substituting away from chromium in the event of a dire and prolonged shortage, but alternatives to stainless steel, such as titanium and ceramics, are generally inferior in performance and more costly.

The usage of stainless steel, whose 11% to 12% chromium content accounts for two-thirds of the steel industry's total chromium demand, is expected to outstrip the consumption rate of ordinary carbon steel.

For this reason the future demand for chromium could be enhanced not only by the ending of the business recession, but also because of intrinsic merits for alloying.

The Mining Journal concludes that for the foreseeable future the Western industrial countries seem to have little choice but to live with the fact that their reliance on imports of chromite and chromium ferro-alloys will be great.

R50-MILLION CAPITAL PROJECTS SPENDING IS FORECAST

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by John Spira: "R50 000-m Capital Spending in Offing"]

[Text]

MAJOR capital projects worth no less than R50 000-million are currently in the pipeline in South Africa.

Among such projects are Escom extensions worth R15 000-million, Post Office telecommunications extensions of R5 000-million, Iscor extensions of R3 000-million, a possible fourth Sasol of R4 000-million and extensions to the chemical industry at an estimated cost of R7 000-million.

To this list can be added the requirements of the State for housing and infrastructure, and the indications that the capital requirements of SA Railways for the Eighties might be as much as or even more than Escom's.

In addition, substantial sums will be required by mining and industry.

These statistics were detailed to Business Times on Friday by Marinus Daling, general manager of Sanlam, in support of his contention that the country's institutional investors will not lack suitable investment opportunities in the years ahead.

He says: "We have to be careful not to reach the conclusion that because of the visible lack of investment opportunities in quoted stock on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange there is also a general scarcity in investment opportunities to insti-

tutional investors."

Mr Daling stresses that projections of an institutional cash flow of as high as R100-million by 1990 must be seen in relation to the gross national product, and "it is clear that it will remain at the present level of more or less 7% throughout the Eighties".

He believes that the apparent over-supply of funds from the institutional investor is caused by the inability of traditional markets to accommodate such funds.

"In the past few years companies were able to finance the largest portions of their expansions from internal cash flow.

"For this reason, we did not see the normal run to the stock exchange for rights issues."

SOUTH AFRICA

WOMEN MAY FILL MORE DEFENSE POSITIONS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 18 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] More Permanent Force vacancies are now available for women in the South African Defence Force.

The vacancies arose because of the increase in employment of women in the Defence Force, a spokesman for Defence Headquarters said in Pretoria.

A change in the training programme means that more Citizen Force volunteers can be trained at the South African Women's College in George and the South African Medical Service Training Establishment at Voortrekkerhoogte from next year.

Candidates who enlist for a year's voluntary service at George start off with 10 weeks of basic training. A second phase of advanced training and a third phase of on-the-job training follow.

There are still 150 vacancies for the July 1982 intake, but the January intake has been filled. Applications can be made by writing to: Chief of the Army (SO 1 Women), SA Army Headquarters, Private Bag X172, Pretoria 0001, or by telephoning Pretoria 26-9721, extension 349/351/353, before December 14.

The year's training at the SA Medical Service at Voorrekkarhoogte includes nine weeks of basic training, specialisation in elementary medical subjects and other specialised training.

Applications should be made by writing to Captain E Schaffner, SAMS Headquarters, Private Bag X202, Pretoria, or by telephoning Pretoria 21-3611, extension 110.

Applicants for both courses must be between 18 and 22 years old, have a matriculation certificate, never have been married, be a South African citizen and pass a medical examination.

Other fields open to women in the Permanent Force are in the Personnel Service Corps, the Signal Corps, SA Catering Corps, Ordnance Service Corps, Finance Corps, Intelligence Corps, Military Police or the SA Engineering Corps.

The Navy also has positions open to women in fields such as communications, gunnery, radar, administration, catering, finance, police, stores or physical training.

The Air Force needs women as air traffic controllers, radar operators, air hostesses and physical training instructors and in the fields of telecommunications, intelligence, stores and administration.

CSO: 4700/337

SA TRADE DEFICIT REACHES R192,3-M

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 81 p 24

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH there was a widening in South Africa's trade surplus in October this year, compared with that of September, the deficit for the first ten months of the year amounted to R192,3-million.

This compares with a favourable trade balance of R4 991,7-million in the same period the previous year.

The trade surplus for October amounted to R40,1-million, compared with R9,9-million in September.

Exports rose to R1 720-million from R1 520-million in September and R1 710-million in October last year.

Imports for the month of October showed another sharp rise. They totalled R1 680-million, compared with R1 150-million the previous month and R1 390-million in October 1980.

Imports for the period January to October this year amounted to R15 162-million against R11 794-million in the same period the previous year.

Europe is still South Africa's biggest trading partner. In the first 10 months of the year South Africa imported goods to the value of R6 204-million (R4 696-million) from Europe, while goods to the value of R3 991-million (R4 370-million) were exported.

Imports from America for the 10 months amounted to R2 551-million (R1 759-million), while exports totalled R1 630-million (R1 790-million).

Trade with Asia ran to R2 337-million (R1 478-million) in imports and R1 734-million (R1 662-million) in exports.

Imports from Africa totalled R278-million (R242-million) and exports were R850-million (R962-million).

Imports from Oceania totalled R141,1-million (R83-million), while exports amounted to R87-million, compared to R85-million the same period the previous year.

WESTERN FIVE ENCOUNTER UN OBSTINACY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] Well, the Western Five contact group is learning the lesson we learned long ago.

Whatever you do, you're not going to satisfy the United Nations on the question of South West Africa.

The reason is simple: South West Africa must, by hook or by crook, be handed to SWAPO. The UN has said so. And nothing else will be acceptable.

That is why, at this delicate point in the Western Five's negotiations, with the first phase of its plan for South West Africa receiving favourable responses from the frontline States and SWAPO, there is no let-up in the United Nations campaign of calumny.

Not just again South Africa this time, but against the Western Five.

Thus the Council of Namibia has placed a resolution before the General Assembly condemning South Africa and accusing the contact group of collusion with South Africa and of undermining Resolution 435--the blueprint for a ceasefire and UN-run elections in South West Africa.

The resolution calls for increased aid to SWAPO, the breaking off of all contacts with South Africa, and sanctions against the Republic.

Speaking in the debate, the Angolan ambassador accused South Africa of playing for time by deliberately delaying South West Africa's independence, and accused the West of siding with the South African Government against the rest of the continent.

In the course of his attack, he referred to the United States as South Africa's "greatest supporter."

The Council of Namibia's resolution has been too much even for Canada, which hasn't ever had a kind word for this country.

Its permanent representative at the UN, speaking on behalf of the contact group, accused the council of jeopardising independence with a resolution which "is vituperative in tone, unjust and inaccurate in its accusations, wholly unrealistic in its demand and unhelpful in the search for a negotiated settlement.

The council's call for increased aid to SWAPO could only raise further accusations about the ability of the UN to administer the transition process impartially, he said.

The breaking off of all contacts with South Africa would mean the end of negotiations for the implementation of Resolution 435.

"Having thus rejected the path of peaceful negotiation, the resolution would have the General Assembly support 'the armed struggle of the Namibian people,' which we consider to be the least likely avenue toward Namibian independence.

Mr Pik Botha couldn't have put it better.

Predictably, the resolution will be passed next week. But it will be a new experience for the Western group to find how "vituperative, unjust and inaccurate" the anti-South African crowd can be--and this time the Western group is on the receiving end as well.

CSO: 4700/337

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION, DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION--The Government has increased the number of MP members of the Commission of Co-operation and Development from six to 12 to streamline its investigations into matters related to the urban Blacks and Blacks of the national states. The six new members are Mr Casper Uys, (MP Barberton), Mr Gert Terblanche (MP, Bloemfontein North), Mr Andre van der Walt (MP Bellville), Mr Wynand Malan (MP Randburg), Mr Rex le Roux (MP Pretoria West), and Mr Willem Delpont (MP Newton Park). Mr Hennie van der Walt, an appointed MP, remains chairman of the commission. The other MP members are Dr Willie Kotze (MP Parys), Mr Jurie Mentz (MP Vryheid), Mr Ben Wilkens (MP Ventersdorp), Mr Johan Greef (MP Aliwal North), and Mr Tino Volker (MP Klipriver). The commission is looking into legislation affecting Blacks as well as into matters related to further consolidation, housing, the establishment of industries in national states, infra-structure and labour matters. The commission will split into two committees, one giving attention to urban Blacks and the other to national states. Two deputy chairmen will soon be appointed to assist Mr van der Walt. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Nov 81 p 8]

RUSSIAN AK-47'S FOR HIJACKERS--Soviet arms seized in the Air India aircraft at Louis Botha Airport in Durban after the hijack drama were spoils of the Rhodesian war, it has been claimed. It has been rumoured that the AK-47 rifles were terrorist weapons surrendered to the Zimbabwe Government after independence. Police cleared the shelves of the hijacked aircraft and removed eight two-way radios, three grenades and between 30 and 40 Russian-made rifles. It is believed no shots were fired from any of the rifles. All the magazines were still fully loaded. The firearms were transferred to the Brighton Beach police station. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Nov 81 p 2]

LIMPET MINES BLAST SUBSTATION--The blasts that rocked the Rosslyn area in Pretoria last night were caused by Russian-made limpet mines, a police spokesman said today. Several suburbs of Pretoria, as well as the industrial giant of Rosslyn, were plunged into darkness when four limpet mine blasts rocked a bus station in Marthinus Ras Street just after 10 p.m. The suburbs affected were Claremont, Daspoort, Mountain View, Pretoria Gardens, Hercules, Bon Accord, Dorandia, Teleba and Pretoria North. The spokesman said the bombs exploded at two-minute intervals. Four transformers were damaged, but not seriously. He confirmed that it was regarded as a terrorist attack. The saboteurs first cut their way through the fences with wire cutters. Pretoria North police and the Rosslyn fire brigade were on the scene minutes after the explosion and the area

was blocked off. Nobody was injured. Explosives were found on the scene. Several industrial plants in the area came to a standstill because of the power failure, which caused loss of production worth thousands of rands. Power in the areas north of the Magaliesberg was restored during the night, but the southern parts of Rosslyn and Orchards will be without power today. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Nov 81 p 3]

SWAPO BASE DESTROYED--Johannesburg, Dec 7 (AFP)--South African forces have destroyed the military command of the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), South African radio reported today. Mechanised units penetrated (?200) kms (about 150 miles) into Angola last month capturing the SWAPO headquarters for the central region of Cunene Province, at Vaitequeta, the radio added. A military spokesman said this latest South African intervention in Angola, named Operation Daisy, lasted from November 1 until November 20, during which time Pretoria forces killed or captured 75 SWAPO guerrillas. South Africans lost four men in operation, spokesman added. This is the first time that South African troops have gone so deeply into Angola since 1975, when the government in Pretoria attempted to intervene to alter the course of a post-independence civil war. [Text] [AB070722 Paris AFP in English 0705 GMT 7 Dec 81]

SEYCHELLES COUP--Referring to the abortive coup, the South African prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said he wanted to state it clearly that the South African Government did not initiate it, nor did the government give it its permission. The prime minister said he wanted to make it clear that the South African Government was not aware of the attempted coup, and he also wanted the world to know that. Concerning the alleged hijacking of the Air India Boeing, Mr Botha said the matter was in the hands of the courts, and he asked South Africans to be patient and to wait for the decision of the courts. [Text] [LD041214 Johannesburg International Service in English 0300 GMT 4 Dec 81]

NEW SHIPPING SERVICE--A new shipping service between Southern African and West African ports is scheduled to start in the middle of January 1982 says Universal Navigation, agents for UAL Universal Africa Lines (UAL), of Willemstad in the Netherlands Antilles. Universal, which is already operating out of Johannesburg and Durban, will open a Cape Town office in the same month. The service, on a regular five- to six-week basis, will begin using the "Carla," a 2 300-ton multi-purpose ship flying the Dutch flag. In mid-March a second, larger vessel will be introduced and the service will move to a three- to four-week basis. It is hoped to develop the service, using a second larger ship while employing the "Carla" as a feeder vessel. Depending on deviation, inducement for port calls will be minimised to assist shippers. The ships, container-fitted, will serve ports in Zaire, Congo, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Gabon, as well as Dakar. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Nov 81 p 28]

R1.6 BILLION FOR DEFENSE--Pretoria--Between 1 April and 31 October of the current year, the government treasury paid out nearly R1.6 billion to the SA Defence Force. Last year for the same time period the corresponding figure was nearly R1.3 billion. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 14 Nov 81 p 2]

BRIEFS

RPT 10TH ANNIVERSARY HAILED--To those who were well-born, valor has nothing to do with age. If this is true for human beings, it is even more so as far as organizations and political parties are concerned. Yesterday, Togo celebrated the 10th anniversary of the existence of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT]. During its short existence, our party has proved that if it had not existed, it would have been necessary to create it. This is because it is to the RPT that we owe the peace we are now enjoying. It was the RPT that achieved for us the strength which now enables us to face all dangers. Nobody doubts that it was the RPT which prompted the solidarity which now so vigorously exists. That is why the Togolese people are happy about the existence of the RPT, the national crucible to which they attach themselves fully, confidently and happily. This is because they know that the teachings of the founding chairman and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, constitute beacons on the path of success. That is why we must increase our support for the current foodstuffs marketing campaign as our future happiness depends on its success. [Text] [AB011307 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 1 Dec 81]

BUDGET ADOPTED--The 1982 budget has been adopted by the Council of Ministers. It amounts to 72.3 billion CFA francs and this represents an increase of 2 percent compared with fiscal year 1981. [Summary] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 135, Nov 81 p 11]

CSO: 4719/302

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO INTERVIEWED ON BORDER QUESTION WITH MALI

AB220952 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Report on interview with President Col Saye Zerbo by Lamine Coulibaly in Ouagadougou; date not given]

[Text] During President Moussa Traore's visit to Ouagadougou, he conferred with his Upper Voltan counterpart, Col Saye Zerbo, on cooperation between their two countries. In the eyes of Mali, such cooperation should be aimed at transcending the boundaries in the long run. But there has been a lot of speculation about the border dispute between the two countries. For instance, Upper Volta is credited with the desire to oppose Mali's return to the West African Monetary Union [UMOA], as long as the border dispute remains unresolved. In this regard, Lamine Coulibaly has interviewed Upper Voltan President Saye Zerbo.

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr President, the Malian National Press wants to thank you for the brotherly and warm welcome reserved for the Malian delegation in general and its journalists in particular. We want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the occasion of the first anniversary in power of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN]. Mr President, we want to ask you a certain number of questions. This Ouagadougou meeting follows the one held in Bamako exactly 2 months ago. You have drawn up plans. The political determination to solve the border dispute has emerged on both sides. You said this, so did your brother Gen Moussa Traore. However, the sister republic of Upper Volta is credited with the intention to oppose Mali's return to the Umoa until the border dispute has been solved. What do you think about this, Mr President?

[Answer] You know I have already been asked the question several times, here and in Paris. I told newsmen that the document which the member states will base their judgment on before making a final decision was not yet in our hands. So, for the time being I have nothing to say in this regard. Meanwhile, I want to thank you for your friendly words.

[Question] Mr President, within a few days, precisely on 25 November, you will celebrate your accession to power. Can you take stock of your achievements and what prospects do you envisage for political life in Upper Volta?

[Answer] As I said in Bamako, there is no taking stock for the time being. We will only think about what remains to be done, and there is much to be done. We will have to arm ourselves with courage and determination.

[Question] Mr President, shortly after you acceded to power, you went on an inspection tour inside Upper Volta. On that occasion you stated that in 1981 rainfall is abundant and that the country had not received such rainfall for 30 years. Can one, therefore, believe that the situation in Upper Volta is satisfactory?

[Answer] Yes, it is, at least in comparison to last year.

[Question] With your permission, Mr President, I will ask you a last question on African issues, in particular Western Sahara, Chad and Namibia. With regard to the Chadian conflict in particular, what is your country's stance? We know that before you left for the Paris Franco-African meeting, you stated in Ouagadougou that Upper Volta was ready to provide troops for the Inter-African Peacekeeping Force. What developments have taken place in the meantime?

[Answer] Well, nothing at all. Upper Volta remains at the disposal of the OAU.

[Question] What is your position on the Chadian conflict?

[Answer] Well, I refer you to the final communique which has just been issued.
[end recording]

CSO: 4719/284

UPPER VOLTA

UNIONS PLAN 8, 9 DECEMBER STRIKE AGAINST CMRPN BAN

AB231505 Paris AFP in French 1132 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Ouagadougou, 23 Nov (AFP)--Violators of the ordinance abolishing the right to strike in Upper Volta will have to pay fines ranging from 100,000 to 250,000 CFA francs or serve prison terms from 3 to 6 months or both. If the crime is repeated, the punishment will be doubled, the decree explained.

The decree implementing these punishments was made public by Lieutenant Kambou, the spokesman of the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN]. The decree further explains that professional organizations which go against the terms of this ordinance will be dissolved without being given an opportunity to explain themselves.

It appears the CMRPN decree is a warning to the 22 strong and active unions in the Upper Voltan Trade Unions Confederation [CSV], headed by Souamne Toure, the secretary general. The confederation has called on its members to stage a complete work stoppage on 8 and 9 December if this ordinance has not been unconditionally repealed.

In a letter to the CMRPN chairman on 18 November--the text of this letter is circulating in Ouagadougou--the CSV has announced its withdrawal from the membership of the commission of enquiry and verification set up to enquire into the administration of public property by the leaders of the third republic.

The CSV justifies its withdrawal from the commission by the enactment of the CMRPN ordinance abolishing the right to go on strike in Upper Volta, an act that it has described as arbitrary, undemocratic and against the interest of the workers.

The next few days are expected to be as decisive for Col Saye Zerbo's regime, which is expected to celebrate its first anniversary in power on 25 November, as for the Upper Voltan trade unions, which have brought about the fall of two regimes--that of Maurice Yameogo in 1966 and that of Gen Sangule Lamizana in 1980.

CSO: 4719/284

BRIEFS

LOAN FOR RAILROAD--A financing agreement worth 4.4 billion CFA francs was signed yesterday at the Ministry of Economy and Planning between the government and the national banking and loan institutions. Under this agreement, effective 1 October 1981, a loan will be granted to the Upper Voltan Government by the banking and loan institutions. This will permit the construction of the first section of the Ouagadougou-Tin Hrassan railroad to start as scheduled by the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress. Present at the signing were the minister of economy and planning, 2d class quartermaster Mamadou Sanfo and his close associates and the directors general of the national banking and loan institutions. [Text] [AB290949 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 29 Nov 81]

BAN ON STRIKES--Ouagadougou, 27 Nov (AFP)--The abolition of the right to strike in Upper Volta and the ban imposed on the Voltan Trade Union Confederation [CSV] have generated concern within the trade union movement, which Col Saye Zerbo's regime had previously pledged to make a privileged negotiating partner, observers in Ouagadougou commented. The secretaries general of the three legal trade union movements interviewed by AFP expressed surprise by the abolition of the right to strike, whose restoration they have demanded. It is an essential element in free trade unionism, they stressed. In spite of Col Saye Zerbo's warning last February to Soumane Toure, secretary general of the CSV, the trade union movement publicly continued its attacks on the regime. With the feeling that the Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] was giving up the country to imperialist domination and exploitation, especially by the French, by inequitable cooperation agreements, the CSV threatened to assume its responsibilities, if by the latest 1 January 1982, its demands had not been satisfied. According to observers in Ouagadougou, the 1 November decree abolishing the right to strike was only a circumstantial measure to eliminate the leader of the CSV by taking advantage of his bad relations with the three other trade union leaders. Once he gets caught in that trap, the same sources observe, the CMRPN could restore the right to strike, by reaffirming its desire to cooperate with serious trade unions. [Excerpts] [AB271813 Paris AFP in French 1237 GMT 27 Nov 81]

STUDENTS' ANTI-GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS--Ouagadougou, 28 Nov (AFP)--Members of the Upper Voltan General Students Union (UGEV) distributed pamphlets here today attacking the military government's vast fascist plot and urging its supporters to abandon legality following an official ban on strikes and dissolution of one of the main trade union organisations. UGEV, considered to be close to the clandestine Upper Voltan Revolutionary Communist Party (PCRV), has a strong following at Ouagadougou University and among Voltan students abroad. The pamphlets condemned the government's detention since April of the leader of the Ouagadougou section of the students union and the more recent arrests of two other union workers, and accused the ruling Military Committee for National Progress (CMRPN) of trying to do away with democratic and revolutionary organisations, particularly the unions. The government, which came to power one year ago, banned strikes at the beginning of this month and last week dissolved the Voltan Confederation of Unions (CSV). The students' pamphlet accused reformist union leaders of being in a sordid social contract with the government. [Text] [AB281022 Paris AFP in English 1004 GMT 28 Nov 81]

SECURITY MEASURES REPORTED TO FOLLOW CRITICISM

London WEST AFRICA in English in English No 3353, 2 Nov 81 p 2612

[Text]

Attacks on the government of President Mobutu Sese Seko from inside and outside the country have increased in recent months and security measures have consequently been intensified.

The Roman Catholic Church, which is generally considered to be the only organised body strong enough to criticise the government, has accused the authorities, through a pastoral letter read from the pulpits, of "kidnappings, arbitrary arrests, settling of scores and even torture" (*West Africa*, August 3). About 43 per cent of Zaireans are Roman Catholic. The Archbishop of Kinshasa, Cardinal Malula, has been arrested and is said locally to be listed as the President's "personal enemy". A check is kept on church sermons by the Youth Section of the ruling Popular Movement for the Revolution (MPR).

M. Nguza Karl I Bond, the former Prime Minister, has openly attacked the President from exile. He has declared himself ready to take over from President Mobutu and has repeatedly accused him of misappropriation of public funds. This has led to strained relations with Brussels and Washington, though the Reagan administration has affirmed its support for the present government.

The primary objective of the authorities over recent months in reaction to these attacks has been to consolidate the regime of President Mobutu. This it has done by expelling several members of the Central Committee and replacing almost half of the 26-member cabinet to link it more closely to the MPR (*West Africa*, October 19). In August this year, the National Security Council and the Supreme Defence Council convened to discuss the security situation. For several days after the meetings, the Army took up positions around sensitive buildings in Kinshasa such as the main power station, the airport, fuel depots and the post office. The operation was described officially as a routine exercise. It was the first such alert since 1965.

President Mobutu's regime received another blow in May this year when the Socialists took office in France. The Franco-African summit, due to take place on November 3 in Paris, was to have taken place in Kinshasa. But President Mitterrand changed the venue soon after the Presidential elections in France. However, military co-operation with France has continued. French forces in Zaire include 300 men of the elite 31st Paratroop Brigade and about 130 officers and NCO's on training schemes. Although there is concern in Paris over human rights and other issues in Zaire, M. Guy Penne, the Elysée adviser on African affairs who recently met President Mobutu in Kinshasa, said he had gained a "favourable impression". M. Penne described Zaire as "the most important Francophone country after France" and added "Franco-Zairean co-operation is insufficient and should be increased in all areas".

KAUNDA WARNS LIVING STANDARDS WILL FALL UNLESS FARM OUTPUT RISES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has called on Zambians to work hard on the land and correct the country's lop-sided economy which has favoured the urban sector since Independence.

He made the call yesterday during the official opening of the Northern Province Party conference at Mungwi, about 30km from Kasama.

The result of a lop-sided economy had been a phenomenal rise in the rate of migration of the rural population to urban areas.

The Party and its Government increased producer prices of various crops for the 1981/82 season because of four main reasons:

- To encourage peasant and commercial farmers to produce more of each crop;

- To bridge the gap in income levels between urban and rural people;

- To uplift the general level of rural development and

- To reduce the country's dependence on copper as the only foreign exchange earner.

He urged people, especially those in the countryside to take up the challenge the Party and its Government had given them.

"This means that if a person is working hard on the land, not only will he have enough food for his family, but he will also have a surplus from which to earn some money for his clothes, children's school uniforms and other requisites."

Appealing to people to work hard on the land, Dr Kaunda said it would do them no good merely to complain about what the Party and its Government was not doing.

Examples

"In the first place, it is untrue to say that the Party and its Government is doing nothing because evidence of the achievements of the Party are there for anybody to see."

Citing examples of the Party's achievements, he said every district had now a secondary school, some kind of hospital and except for Luapula Province, there was a tarred road leading to every provincial capital. There were no such facilities before Independence.

There were more health cen-

tres and in both commerce and industry, conditions had been created for people, either individually or collectively, to enter into the area which at Independence was exclusively for expatriates.

With this record, there could be no argument as to what the Party and its Government had done.

But there was one thing that the Party and its Government could not do — it could not go to someone's house to work for him. "It can only give you the incentives and show you the way to prosperity."

He warned that if people did not work hard and failed to develop agriculture, they could face the grim prospects of a further decline in their standard of living.

"We shall experience more shortages of essential commodities, poorer health services and a decline in the quality of education. For the truth is that there can be no other panacea to these problems other than sustained growth of the agricultural industry."

GOVERNMENT DELAYS PLANS TO ESTABLISH FOREIGN CAREER SERVICE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Nov 81 p 7

[Text]

GOVERNMENT indecision has held up plans to set up a foreign career service to revamp Zambia's diplomatic image after recent scandals involving diplomats and allegations of tribal appointments.

But permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Mr Peter Kasanda said the matter "was still under active consideration."

Although Mr Kasanda did not indicate when a decision would be taken, sources said the matter was now being handled by Cabinet office.

They could not indicate if Cabinet had agreed to establish such a service to strengthen Zambia's diplomatic services.

The idea to establish a professional diplomatic corps was recognised in the 1975 Mwanakatwe salaries commission which reviewed conditions of service in the civil service, the police, prisons and the defence forces.

It noted that there was lack of systematic method in the recruitment of staff, leading to low calibre staff being appointed to the diplomatic service.

The commission recommended

that a proper foreign career service be created immediately.

After the report, the Government was embarrassed by incidents involving diplomats both abroad and at home.

In January Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba confirmed that a Zambian diplomat Mr Mashu Khulila was implicated in a sophisticated arms deal scandal.

The diplomat is alleged to have sold for K1,700 an "end user" certificate to two British journalists from the *Observer* newspaper which exposed the scandal.

The certificate purported to show that the Zambian Government wanted to buy arms for a special unit. Mr Khulila has been recalled and is on suspension pending investigations into his conduct.

A Zambian diplomat Mr Dick Litana was recalled from Bonn after allegations that he was implicated in a scandal involving the K400 million food plan in which two Members of the Central Committee were named. He is now holding his former post in the Department of Immigration.

MINISTER ASKS POLICE TO PROBE SCANDAL INVOLVING CABINET MINISTER

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

FINANCE Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane yesterday said police had been asked to investigate a scandal in which a Cabinet minister is alleged to have fraudulently obtained K1.2 million to import goods into the country.

Mr Musokotwane said before he left for Malawi on November 16 he had ordered the loans section of the Ministry of Finance to establish the circumstances under which the loan was sanctioned.

The instructions came after the first revelation of the scandal in the *Times of Zambia* last week.

The minister said police's Special Investigating Team for Economy and Trade (SITET) or any other law enforcement arms of the Government were free to investigate him or any other officials in his ministry.

"The agencies must let the law take its course. They should bring to book whoever is involved," he said in a telephone interview from his home.

Police and other agencies had better investigating methods than individuals.

The minister said this after being asked whether he knew of such a deal as

minister of finance, the ministry responsible for issuing of foreign exchange.

"I believe it is irregular and unlawful for a private company to be given a loan by the Government, no matter who owns it."

There were clear guidelines regarding the issue of loans by the Government "and if a private company had been given such a loan, then the guidelines have been violated."

According to the *Times* investigations, a key Cabinet minister in the issuance of foreign exchange is alleged to be involved in the scandal through his relations in allocation of foreign exchange worth K1.2 million for importing rice from Malawi, butter from South Africa and trucks from an unnamed source.

A caller from Salisbury last Friday said he had more information on the deal and promised to talk this week.

MINISTER SAYS FERTILIZER DISTRIBUTION SATISFACTORY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila yesterday assured the nation that the distribution of fertiliser was moving satisfactorily and that there was an ample stock of 67,000 tonnes in the country.

Mr Mwila also revealed that another 82,036 tonnes of fertilizer was either in transit or at the ports of Beira and Dar-es-Salaam to supplement the stocks.

According to the Minister, the movement of the fertiliser from the posts of entry was also progressing well.

Mr Mwila said in an interview that the 67,900 tonnes now in the country were part of a consignment of 78,025 tonnes that arrived

from the ports by October 30 this year.

The Minister said 41,303 tonnes were already in transit while another 40,733 were at the ports in Mozambique and Tanzania by October 30.

"We expect this figure to have been greatly reduced and more fertiliser in the country," he added.

There have been complaints from farmers around the country on the distribution of fertiliser which some farmers have indicated, is not moving fast enough in view of the urgency due to the onset of rains.

However, the Minister said the distribution to farmers was also moving smoothly.

CSO: 4700/352

SOME MINISTRIES RELUCTANT TO TRANSFER POWER TO PRICING BODY

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Text] **THE recently established Prices and Incomes Commission is still grounded because of apparent resistance by some Government ministries which will lose some of their powers to the commission.**

Sunday Times investigations have revealed that some ministries are dragging their feet in amending certain Acts to facilitate the transfer of power to the commission.

The main culprits are the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Bills at issue are the Control of Goods Act now administered by the Ministry of Commerce, the Industrial Relations Act and the Minimum Wages Act which fall under the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

Another problem facing the commission is the lack of action by the appointing authorities in naming the two deputy chairmen and the ten commissioners as well as members of the consultative

council.

According to the Prices and Incomes Commission Act passed by Parliament early this year, the commission is empowered among other things to formulate and recommend for the approval of the Government, a comprehensive prices and incomes policy.

It is also charged with responsibility of supervising the execution and implementation of the prices and incomes policy; recommend for approval of the Government minimum and maximum wage levels and conditions of service, determine price levels of any controlled goods, services, products or commodities, including levels of agricultural produce and livestock and examine and ratify collective agreements.

Chairman of the commission Mr Sketchley Sacika admitted, that things were taking longer than anticipated. The Prices and Incomes Act could not be implemented without the supportive amendments to the relevant Acts.

He said he had been in contact with the ministries concerned, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, to try and work out the consequential amendments.

"So far as I am concerned, I have played my part. As a result of the proposals I made, the attorney-general's chambers have produced the required amendments and it's

up to the ministries concerned to present them to parliament. I don't know what is happening and what is holding up the exercise. I would like to believe that at least the Control of Goods Act Amendment, and amendments to the Industrial Relations Act and the Minimum Wages Act could have been presented at the last sitting of Parliament in August.

"If that had been done, a lot of ground would have been cleared for the commission to start operation."

The amendments to the Minimum Wages Act and the Control of Goods Act were ready in August while those to the Industrial Relations Act were ready in July.

Mr Sacika said he did not know whether the amendments would be presented at the next sitting of Parliament next month.

"The matter is now out of my hands and in the hands of the ministries concerned."

Asked to comment on whether the delays were deliberate since ministries stood to lose some of their powers, Mr Sacika said:

"The commission will take over functions of a number of ministries. It is in the nature of things that people do not want to part with what they already have. There could be fears that their powers will be whittled away. Maybe these fears are justified or not, but it is a natural reaction".

The idea of establishing the commission was, that all matters related to prices and incomes policies should be handled by some central machinery.

●The Swedish International Development Aid (SIDA) has included the commission on the list of Zambian institutions to benefit from their funds every year under the agricultural support programme.

It has set aside K300,000 for the commission for 1982 and this will be increased by about 15 per cent in 1983. These are supplementary funds from what the Government will allocate under the regular budget.

The SIDA funds will be used for recruiting professional personnel in economics, statistics and cost accounting.

Initially, four experts will come from Sweden under this arrangement although the commission can recruit personnel from elsewhere. The funds will be used for short term consultancies from Sweden.

Under this arrangement, the National Agricultural Market Board of Sweden has been appointed by SIDA to be the sister organisation of the commission.

CSO: 4700/352

PROSPECTIVE ELECTIONS CANDIDATES ALLOWED TO CAMPAIGN

Phiri, Mbewe's Comments

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Dan Mwale]

[Text] **THE 1983 general elections promise to be a long, hot race as Freedom House has allowed prospective candidates to campaign.**

Incumbent Members of Parliament, jittery of this phenomenon threatening their chances in election year, have been told to be "quiet" and stop complaining about the activities of their potential rivals who are already on the hustings.

Secretary of the Elections and Publicity Committee of the Central Committee Mr George Phiri, speaking for the committee's chairman Mr Bob Litana, said in an interview with the *Sunday Times* that this trend was an indication that many people were keen to participate in Party activities.

He rapped critics of the vetoing system during the next elections, saying the practice would continue as it was a safeguard against unsuitable elements being elected to top leadership of the nation.

Mr Phiri's comments come

in the wake of the sudden flurry of intending candidates barn-storming parliamentary constituencies sounding out their chances.

There has been a noticeable return to constituencies by incumbent MPs, including Lusaka-based Cabinet ministers who are making frequent visits and statements about their constituencies as the election fever catches on.

Mr Phiri said: "On our part, we cannot stop such activities. There is no law against people campaigning."

It was proper that those who intended to participate in the elections be given a chance to assess their "chances" in those areas which they wished to stand.

He described this as "surveying" and appealed to MPs who had expressed unhappiness at the activities of their potential rivals to shut up.

Mr Phiri said no MP should condemn such activities since it only exposed the self-fishness of some leaders. The Party would only regulate the activities of candidates during the formal election campaign period.

Contest

"So people are free to say what they think they can do for constituencies in which they

want to contest the elections."

The announcement by Mr Phiri has now cleared the way for potential candidates who had been uncertain on what the Party's official stand was on electioneering which has reportedly started in various parts of the country.

Party leaders have condemned campaigning in some parts of the country.

Meanwhile, Director of Elections Mr Tobias Mbewe has said there "is nothing illegal for prospective candidates to start campaigning."

Campaigning was not forbidden so long as one did not break the law.

Reports indicate that several MPs are using development projects which have been set up by the Government as election manifestos.

Their rivals on the other hand are visiting their target areas with loads of essential commodities for free distribution.

Scrap

Mr Phiri said the decision by the Party to scrap primary elections was a realisation that some officials had been "bribed" by candidates in the past.

Such loopholes had now been removed and candidates with "money" would ho

longer be in a position to offer bribes.

Mr Phiri dismissed speculation that the Party might scrap vetting which he described as a "screening" procedure to ensure that only those committed to Party goals were allowed to contest.

While the procedure had been criticised in some

quarters it would remain in force and was provided for in both the Party and Republican constitutions.

Vetoing had received overwhelming response in various forums of the Party at district, provincial and national levels.

"The Party won't succumb to the opinions of a few people," Mr Phiri said.

Candidates' Tactics Must be Watched

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IF we go by the Constitution of five-yearly elections, general elections are not expected until December 12, 1983 — the last poll was held on that date in 1978.

But there is something in the air which is causing the general public to smell a rat and the political pundits to speculate (strongly, in fact) that elections may come earlier, perhaps next year or early 1983.

The sudden burst of activity on the political front especially among the high ranks can be explained away officially as "normal" or "routine."

However different people may be forgiven for interpreting events differently. That strengthens the contention that so many Zambians, some of them serving MPs, are barnstorming and flooding the villages they don't visit in "normal times."

Here we go. Parliament has been called into session from December 1 and one of the pieces of proposed legislation MPs will look into is a Bill to amend the Con-

stitution to abolish primary elections.

That this Bill, which will undoubtedly go through without much debate, comes at this stage instead of as early as 1979 when the National Council called for the abolition of primaries as a "breeder of corruption, nepotism, bribery and tribalism" has raised interest.

It is being asked: Why did it not wait until towards the elections which are supposed to be called in the second half of 1983?

It is true President Kaunda is always in touch with the masses to the grassroots level. Hardly a month passes before he tours this or that district not only to keep himself abreast with what is happening but to identify with the people.

Nevertheless in the recent weeks, presidential trips, engagements and ceremonies have increased more noticeably.

When yesterday the President laid a foundation stone for a factory, this morning he is opening a provincial Party con-

ference, in the afternoon he may be cutting a tape at some road site, in the evening he will address a meeting in a school hall and tomorrow he is scheduled to perform another function — all these not in one place — people take notice.

It is not the president's busyness alone which has come into focus. Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Prime Minister Mundia, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, Members of the Central Committee and Cabinet ministers are really hard at work these days.

When therefore there is

such a flurry of Zambians who are aspiring to be re-elected or go to Parliament for the first time should be forgiven for campaigning even without official announcement.

What must be watched are the tactics they use. Of course there is gerrymandering in electioneering but character assassination, exerting undue influence and vote-buying ought to be discouraged.

If hopefuls are propagating the objectives and policies of the Party in their campaigns let them go ahead. They are doing nothing wrong.

ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE AGREE ON EXTRADITION, BORDER PROBLEM UNRESOLVED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Zambia and Zimbabwe have agreed to have an extradition treaty to facilitate the repatriation of their nationals who commit offences in either country.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba disclosed this yesterday at the end of talks between the Zambian government officials and the Zimbabwean delegation led by that country's Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove.

Mr Chomba told the Press at the Lusaka International Airport shortly before the Zimbabwean delegation left for home, that it had become necessary for both governments to co-operate when arresting one of their nationals who might commit an offence in a foreign nation.

However, the mechanics of implementing this recommendation would only be worked out by experts of the two countries as soon as both governments have agreed that such a treaty should exist.

"What we are going to recommend is that we should have a specific extradition treaty," said the minister.

He said there was an outstanding request by the Zimbabwean government to Zambian authorities to repatriate its nationals currently behind bars in Zambia for various offences.

It was agreed that each country should co-operate with the other in cases where some of their nationals wanted to be repatriated to either Zambia or Zimbabwe.

But this should only be done after authorities of the country where the person affected would like to be repatriated have proved beyond doubt that the person is one of their citizens.

But, the two delegations failed to find a solution to the border problem between the two countries on Lake Kariba.

Mr Chomba said it was difficult to know precisely where the boundary was, and the matter had therefore been referred to experts of both countries to finalise.

Some Zambian fishermen have been jailed in Zimbabwe for allegedly fishing in Zimbabwean waters.

Experts of the two countries would scrutinise the border issue and make recommendations that would enable people of the two nations to benefit

Other issues discussed included border control and the behaviour and conduct of immigration and customs officials of the two countries.

CSO: 4700/352

COURT COMMISSIONER ORDERS ZCTU LEADERS' RELEASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] NDOLA High Court Commissioner Mr Claver Musumali yesterday ordered immediate release of Zambia Congress of Trade Unions assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa and Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba because their detention is illegal.

In a two-hour judgment, Mr Musumali found that the detention of the two labour leaders was invalid and an infringement of their fundamental rights.

Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba were detained on July 27 together with ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba and general secretary Mr Newsstead Zimba who have since been released after their habeas corpus applications were granted.

Mr Musumali agreed with an affidavit filed by Mr David Mwila for the applicants that the strikes which rocked the Copperbelt in January and July were caused by the expulsion of the 17 labour leaders from UNIP; the withdrawal of the mealie meal credit facility by the management of Konkola division of Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines as well as Zambian graduates and artisans asking for equal pay as their expatriate colleagues and not because of incitement by the two men.

Justified

On the first ground for Mr Sampa's detention that he said the Government was not justified in increasing the prices of mealie meal, Mr

Musumali said this did not fall into one of the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Act.

He said it would be interesting to hear how Mr Sampa's statement that had the President not changed the army personnel there would have been a military coup incited the miners' wives in Chililabombwe to protest against the withdrawal of the mealie meal credit facility which subsequently led to the miners going on a strike.

He wondered how the statement would influence the Zambia graduates and artisans to demand equal pay as their expatriate counterparts doing equal work.

"For one thing Zambia Army is not represented by a union at all, let alone a union affiliated to the ZCTU, where Mr Sampa is the assistant general secretary for anybody to think that Mr Sampa was inciting the soldiers to stage a coup.

"The interpretations placed on his statements are, to say the least, reasonably untenable."

On Mr Sampa's statement that he and his fellow labour leaders were intent on taking over the country's leadership, the commissioner said it did

not state the means by which they were and or still are to achieve their desired goal.

"Simply to express an ambition to take over the leadership of the country does not make the author of that statement a public security risk. He might be a threat to the politicians in their political jobs, but that is an area of activity which is totally different from public security matters.

"Unless it is shown that the fulfilment of political ambitions touch on public security and its preservation, people must be allowed to aspire for the highest office in the land."

It would not be proper to react to political threats from individuals by having recourse to the provisions of the Preservation of Public Security Regulations and detaining people thereunder when the matters on which they would be detained had nothing to do with public security and its preservation.

"Having said this, I find and hold that Mr Sampa's freedom of expression was unconstitutionally infringed when he was detained as a result of what he said in Mpika on May 1."

And Mr Walamba, is alleged to have said on August 26, 1980, at manpower services offices at Konkola division that strike action was the best treatment which President Kaunda's rotten Government could be given.

On January 19, 1981 at Vega bar, he is alleged to have instructed the branch executive and shop steward at various mines to call upon the miners

to go on illegal strike and on January 25, at union square in Kalulushi, he said he was happy that miners had responded positively to his calls by going on strike.

Mr Musumali said although these statements fell within the provisions of the Public Security Regulations the utterances were not the cause of the strikes by miners.

Senior State advocate Mr Ramesh Patel said in Ndola yesterday the State was not happy with the judgments.

CSO: 4700/352

DPRK MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS COUNTRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

SECRETARY of State for Defence and Security Zulu yesterday warned that there is no real security without adequate food supplies.

Food was one of the major items in security matters and a country which cannot produce enough was prone to being undermined by others.

Mr Zulu was speaking in his office when a six-man goodwill military delegation from the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea called on him.

"We in Zambia believe that we cannot claim to be truly independent if some countries in Africa are not yet free.

"The second big problem is that of operation food production programme."

Mr Zulu informed leader of the delegation Senior Lieutenant-General Puek Hak-Rim that the Party and its Government was busy mobilising the nation for food production.

"We would like them to produce more food because we believe that food is one of the major items in security matters."

The visit by the Koreans had come at an opportune

time when Zambia had just celebrated its 17th anniversary of Independence.

It was also significant in that the five Western powers had just gone round the Frontline states sounding views on how they intend to implement the United Nations resolution 435 on Namibia's independence.

"We in Zambia, to identify ourselves with the Namibian people fighting for their independence, declared a Namibian Week."

"We know that your country is committed to liberation struggles anywhere people are waging just wars," Mr Zulu told the Koreans.

In reply, Gen Puek warned of a new arms build-up by the American imperialist forces in their efforts to divide the two Koreas.

Another Korean war might erupt anytime because of the new developments in the area.

The American government was attempting to give South Korea K8 billion to buy F16 fighter bomber jets, nuclear and other weapons.

"This aid is said to be in observance of peace in Korea."

NMC RECEIVING RAW MATERIALS FOR STOCKFEED MANUFACTURE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

THE National Milling Company is now receiving part of a consignment of fine salt and raw materials for the manufacture of stockfeed, an Indeco spokesman said in Lusaka at the weekend.

He said 4,000 tonnes of fine salt were at Dar es Salaam and some of it had arrived in Zambia.

The company would receive 6,000 tonnes of fine salt, 4,000 tonnes of which had been bought from West Germany and the remainder from various sources.

National Milling was also receiving raw materials for the production of stockfeeds.

The materials were mainly concentrates which would be mixed with locally available inputs such as cotton seed, soyabeans and sunflower cake.

He said that various types of cake for stockfeed manufactures were a by-product of the oil extraction process at ROP (1975).

National Milling previously

bought fish bone, meat meals and groundnut cake in their natural state but shortages of them at different times on the market necessitated a change.

Meanwhile, Choma Milling has launched an ambitious marketing strategy aimed at establishing outlets for its products throughout Zambia.

The Indeco spokesman said that initially the plant was designed to cater for the Southern Province for ten years.

The company now hoped to break into the Copperbelt market soon as the mining community had responded enthusiastically to Choma's "super white" mealie meal.

To service the expanded market, Choma Milling has signed a contract with Contract Haulage to transport

mealie meal to all parts of the country.

● Kitwe district executive secretary Mr Gilbertimba is to investigate a report about the sale of salt to marketeers at retail prices in Chimwemwe township by people using a vehicle belonging to National Milling Company.

To facilitate investigations the licensing committee of the council has been asked to give the executive secretary all the facts about the matter. His findings will be sent to the National Milling headquarters.

The latest council minutes say the licensing committee has been told that a National Milling vehicle was seen in Chimwemwe township with bags of salt which were sold at retail price to marketeers.

CSO: 4700/352

FARMERS IN THREE DISTRICTS PROTEST AFC'S FAILURE TO RELEASE LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

FARMERS in Monze, Namwala and Mazabuka are up in arms against the Agricultural Finance Company's move to refuse to release seasonal loans for local farmers because there is allegedly no money.

And Bweengwa Member of Parliament Mr Rex Natala on Friday stormed Times offices in Lusaka to protest against the AFC move.

Mr Natala who drove from Monze said the situation was so serious that if not solved immediately the expected bumper harvest for the 1981-82 season would be adversely affected.

AFC officials in the three districts had told farmers that there was no money to loan to farmers.

The situation had been aggravated by the outbreak of foot and mouth disease which is killing a lot of cattle.

Farmers are unable as a result of the outbreak of the disease to sell animals and raise funds to buy fertiliser or pay for labour.

The problem had come at a

time when the rains had started and farmers were preparing to increase their hectarage to realise next year's expected bumper harvest.

About two weeks ago Monze governor Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa told President Kaunda during his tour of the district that most farmers had not yet received AFC seasonal loans and that none of the applications was successful.

Mr Natala said most farmers in the area had repaid last year's loans including arrears out of their crop sales hoping that they would obtain loans for the 1981-82 season only to be told that there was no money.

In the North-Western Province, ploughing would be greatly affected following the discovery that only one Romanian tractor out of 11 sent to the mechanisation unit is working, provincial agriculture officer Mr Kapembwa Sinyangwe said.

He told provincial Central Committee Member Mr Fine Liboma that the tractors had proved worthless because of their hydraulic failure when ploughing.

CENSUS DIRECTOR PRESENTS PAPER ON POPULATION GROWTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA's population will reach 11 million by the year 2,000 if the current growth rate of 3.1 per cent a year continues, census and statistics director Mr Jeremiah Banda said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Banda said in a paper he presented to the Planning Parenthood Association of Zambia mass media seminar that if the growth rate continued half of the population in the year 2000 would be under 15 years.

The rapid population growth rate (compared to 0.6 per cent in developed countries) might be one of the major constraints in raising the people's standard of living.

Zambia's population which is now 5.7 million will double in every 23 years while economic growth rate is likely to be unsatisfactory.

Such a growth rate, Mr Banda said, compared to a near-stagnation in economic growth and would place severe strains on the resources needed to provide employment, health and education services for the population.

"If the projected half of the 11 million people in the

year 2000 will be under 15 years, this will accentuate the dependence ratio as more than half of the population will be dependent on a fewer number of workers."

Mr Banda said there was a school of thought which believes that the major problem in economic growth was because the country was under-populated in terms of potential resources.

Those who advance that view argue that the only problem Zambia faces is the under-utilisation of some of the natural resources which implies that rapid economic growth could stimulate economic development.

Those who held the opposite view argued that the population of the country was growing rapidly and additional investment was needed to maintain and improve the ratio of existing capital to the growing population.

CSO: 4700/352

ZNE MANAGER ANNOUNCES PETROLEUM PRICE INCREASES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

THE price of petrol, diesel and paraffin went up with effect from midnight last night.

The new prices per litre announced in Lusaka by Zambia National Energy Limited general manager Mr Dancewell Bowa are as follows (with old prices in brackets): premium 95n (80n); regular 89n (74n); diesel 49n (38n); and paraffin 34n (18n).

Mr Bowa said that on October 30, OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) increased prices of crude oil.

The ZNEL obtains crude oil from Saudi Arabia.

The rise in crude oil prices led to increases in the prices of spiking components — naphta, kerosene and gas oil (diesel) — these three products make up approximately half the volume of any particular oil shipment.

The prices of these components were hiked drastically in January.

"The slump in copper

has greatly contributed to low foreign exchange earnings — making it unavoidable to meet oil import requirements from the multi-million Kwacha oil facility raised from seven international banks."

Higher petroleum fuel costs had led to increases in ocean-freight and pipeline pumping costs from Dar es Salaam to Ndola.

"Not all these costs have been passed on to the consumers as and when they arose. The company has endeavoured to absorb these costs and operate at a break even point.

"However, these dramatic increases in the cost of operations have already resulted in the company incurring very large losses."

It was therefore necessary to revise the ex-refinery prices in line with cost increases.

"Without such an adjustment, the company will continue to incur further losses and will fail to import oil to meet the country's requirements. The rises in

ex-refinery prices have necessitated the revision of the retail pump prices."

The economy was expected to improve as a result of the new measures introduced by the Party and its Government in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund.

He emphasised that it was necessary that fuel consumption should be reduced.

"Unless consumption is reduced, the oil import bill will continue to take a large slice of the foreign exchange earnings and this will not help the economy.

"The cost of providing petroleum fuels will keep rising and every consumer, mindful of this should learn to stretch every drop of oil."

Early this month, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane said Zambia's oil import bill rose from K76 million in 1977 to K225 million in 1980.

He said the cost of petroleum continued to rise and now made up to 22 per cent of the total import bill.

MINING YEAR BOOK INDICATES MINES' CONTINUING RECOVERY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English [no date given]

[Article by Savior Chafungwa]

[Text] NCHANGA Consolidated Copper Mines and Roan Consolidated Mines continued their financial recovery which started in 1979 despite economic problems caused by world recession.

The Zambia Mining Year Book 1980, just published, says copper production rose from 586,046 tonnes in 1979 to 609,935 tonnes last year. This output was valued at K972 million.

Cobalt production reached 3,310 tonnes and realised K142.6 million. The value of all minerals produced last year was K1,194.8 million.

The mining industry continued to be the most important sector of the Zambian economy, accounting for about 96 per cent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

The 1980 copper production figures enabled Zambia to maintain its fifth position as the largest producer after the United States, the Soviet Union, Chile and Canada.

In spite of the decrease in the labour strength during the year, a total of 489 newly-qualified Zambians from universities, colleges, trade schools and industry's training centres, joined the mining industry.

Of these, 106 were university graduates, 57 technicians/technologists, 224 artisans and 102 medical and paramedical and administration staff.

In the mining production, there were more achievements in the progression of local manpower. There are now six underground managers, 12 assistant underground managers and 125 mine captains.

In mining services there are 57 ventilation engineers and 66 surveyors. The ventilation departments are now entirely manned by Zambians.

But the pace of manpower localisation continues to be

slow in geology departments because of lack of Zambian geology graduates.

There are 68 metallurgists and chemists in the metallurgical production and analytical laboratory services departments while in the engineering sector there are 82 Zambian engineers including the first appointment of a Zambian divisional engineer.

At the end of last year, there were 1,898 Zambian artisans, 80 of whom replaced expatriates and a further 144 were appointed to vacant posts.

Consumption of electrical energy by the mining companies and ZESCO within the Copperbelt area last year totalled 4,571 GWh representing an increase of 2.9 per cent compared to 1979.

Coal consumption reached 228,072 tonnes.

RCM'S SECOND QUARTER LOSS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Text]

ROAN Consolidated Mines (RCM) yesterday reported a nett loss of K8,483,000 for the second quarter, resulting in a nett loss of K20 million in the last six months up to September 30.

These figures contrast with a profit of K11.1 million in the second quarter of 1980 and K20.2 million in the first half of 1980.

A company spokesman said the price for copper had fallen to its lowest point, since the formation of RCM. The market for cobalt was oversupplied and sales volume had declined.

As a result, along with other world copper producers, the company's financial situation had worsened.

Copper production was 55,330 tonnes compared with the 63,694 tonnes produced in the corresponding quarter of 1980 but sales were lower at 59,423 tonnes compared with the 70,364 tonnes sold during the same period last year.

Copper sales at K1,550 a tonne were lower than the K1,643 a tonne for 1980.

The company had reduced copper stocks in transit to minimum levels because of an improvement in transport routes.

Cobalt production was 242 tonnes compared with the 545 tonnes produced in the September 1980 quarter. But sales of the metal were, at 148 tonnes, higher than the 104 tonnes sold in the same quarter last year.

The spokesman said sales of precious metals and tankhouse slimes made a good contribution to revenue and helped to raise the total sales income for the quarter to K101,236,000, although this was still lower than the K130,354,000 of sales generated in the September 1980 quarter.

Because of the loss and deteriorating financial situation of the company, no dividends had been declared for the quarter ended September 30, 1981.

CSO: 4700/352

LPG INTRODUCTION 'NOT ANSWER' TO ENERGY CONSERVATION NEEDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE introduction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a step in the right direction but it is not the absolute answer to Zambia's energy conservation requirements.

And unless the scheme is implemented soon the costs of converting an ordinary car into an LPG-powered vehicle would soar dramatically and render the plan impracticable.

Indeni Petroleum Refinery production manager Mr Freddy Zama said this yesterday when commenting on the much-touted "revolutionary" energy conservation measure which Mobil Oil claims could save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange.

Mobil managing director Mr Conrad Houser said on Wednesday that the Government had given his company the go-ahead to convert at least 1,000 parastatal and GRZ cars to the LPG fuel system.

Mobil plans to instal refuelling facilities at Lusaka, Ndola and Kitwe to serve authorised vehicles. The cost for converting one car is estimated to be K800.

LPG is stored as a liquid but reverts to gas when in use. It is the same gas used in stoves and welding equipment.

The Indeni production manager said although the plan was practicable and could save energy he was doubtful that the ordinary Zambian motorist could benefit from it.

"Obviously K800 is prohibitive for the average Zambian and I wonder how many people will invest that kind of money into a project that would save them only 33n out of the current petrol price of 95.9n per litre," Mr Zama said.

On whether the plan was revolutionary, he said it had been tried for many years in industrialised countries and although it had certain advantages it could not be the substitute for petrol.

"Not even South Africa's energy-from-coal project, despite such heavy investment, has completely replaced petroleum."

Mr Zama feared that even if LPG became a popular alternative to petrol in Zambia because it was cheaper, it was likely that the Government would increase levy on it to make up for the loss of revenue incurred by less petroleum sales.

Indeni has at present enough stocks of LPG to serve the estimated 6,600 cars and vans projected in the first phase of the Mobil conversion exercise.

He said at the moment

Indeni was burning away some of its excess LPG because there was no market for it.

Said Mr Zama: "The idea is good and it has worked in countries like Italy. Driving on LPG is smooth, you don't notice anything and by the flick of a switch on the dashboard you can revert to petrol."

"However, there is the technical problem of it being of lower combustion than petrol and a motorist using LPG will not travel as fast as the one using petrol."

He commended Mobil for trying to find alternatives to the costly petroleum as an energy source and said the LPG scheme as well as the Indeco-inspired ethanol project could go a long way in finding some of the answers to the country's energy crisis.

But other petroleum experts felt strongly that LPG will not be such a big hit among Zambians. They said that the scheme had been used for a long time in Europe but it had not gained popularity.

"You can use LPG driving around town. I cannot see somebody filling up an LPG gas tank to go to Lusaka. You won't get there. LPG is such a big bother and for Africa it is simply superfluous," one expert said.

GOMA SIGNS JAPANESE TRACTOR SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] ZAMBIA has an international duty to help feed mankind and welcomes every help aimed at improving her food production capacity.

Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma said in Lusaka yesterday that food had become a very important factor in the world and countries with the capacity to grow it must do so.

Prof Goma was speaking at a special signing ceremony between Zambia and Japan at which Japan has pledged a K1.15 million grant for the supply of tractors to Zambia for the operation food production programme.

He said many countries in the world could not grow food because they lacked the environment to do so. Zambia had the right environment and must work all out to exploit it not only for herself but to help feed mankind as a whole.

Viewed

It was in this context that the

help from Japan must not only be viewed on bilateral relations

"Other countries have been compelled to do things against their wishes, as they have to choose between feeding and starving."

In reply Mr Seki said yesterday's agreement was the fourth between the two countries this year, all totalling K7.1 million.

The first was the supply of Japanese rice to Zambia in January, the second was in March when Japan delivered lorries for the transportation of essential goods and the third was phase one of the construction of a paediatric surgical centre at the University Teaching Hospital in July.

Mr Seki said the agreement marked another important milestone in the relations of the two countries because it concerned an agricultural area which was a foundation to building any nation.

The economic and technical cooperation between the two countries had been greatly

enhanced by President Kaunda's visit to Japan last year, he said.

but in a wider perspective as both countries had a duty to the world.

Describing Japan as a "real friend" Prof Goma noted that the help from that country related to food production which was an area of extreme importance to Zambia.

Prof Goma condemned countries which use their food power to achieve political ends.

He said while the area of food could be exploited for the common good, some countries used their excess food to impose their ideologies on the poorer countries.

Prof Goma told Japanese ambassador to Zambia Mr Eiji Seki who signed for his country that any cooperation in food was crucial.

Exploited

"It is an area which can and has been exploited for the common good of countries, while others have exploited it for negative aspects such as securing political ends.

INDIAN ENGINEERS OFFER TRAINING IN AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Nov 81 p 5

[Text]

THE Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) has offered to train Zambians in the mechanisation of the agricultural sector.

AIEI chairman Mr Swaran Kanwar said the Rural Development Corporation had already proposed to send a delegation to acquaint themselves with the agricultural development in India.

Mr Kanwar is leading a seven-member industrial mission presently visiting Zambia to review the progress in industrial co-operation and trade since its visit last year.

Another objective of their visit is for industrial co-operation between Zambia and India and to look into the promotion of Indian engineering goods and services, and identify scope for consultancy and projects.

The mission was received by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa and has so far held discussions with the National Commission for Development Planning, Indeco, Zincom, industrialists and small scale entrepreneurs.

Areas of co-operation mainly with a view to promoting industrial units in priority areas identified in the Third National Development Plan were also discussed with various organisations.

The mission identified possibilities of setting up industrial units for manufacturing and assembling components for motor vehicles, bicycles, agricultural implements and mining equipment supported by ancillary infrastructure.

The manufacture of electric motors, transformers, general purpose machine tools, steel re-rolling and steel pipes was another field discussed.

The AIEI has also offered management services and technical know-how in certain specified areas of consumer goods, industrial intermediaries and durables.

Mr Kanwa expressed confidence that expeditious processing and implementation of the various projects identified in the visit would contribute significantly to the growth of Zambia's economy and lead to further strengthening of industrial co-operation between Zambia and India.

In recent year, there has been a visible expansion and diversification in Indo-Zambian trade and economic relations.

A large number of productive units in consumer as well as industrial fields have either been set up in Zambia or are likely to be established soon.

The mission leaves for India tomorrow.

OIL FIRM TO CONVERT GASOLINE POWERED VEHICLES TO LPG

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Marta Paynter]

[Text] **THE** Government has given a green light to a Zambian oil firm to go ahead with a revolutionary plan that may help to save the country millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange by converting petrol-powered vehicles to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has approved the plan in principle — the first major step in the field of energy conservation in Zambia.

Managing director of Mobil Zambia Mr Conrad Houser said in Ndola yesterday he had received the go-ahead on the LPG autogas programme.

Over the first eight years, projected savings would be K42 million, including about K21 million in reduced oil imports. Savings by the Government transport fleet would be K9,043 million and increased corporate tax revenue K12,166 million.

Initially, the company will be permitted to implement the first phase only, which is the conversion of 1,000 vehicles. The Government requires that the majority of the 1,000 be State or parastatal vehicles. Conversion costs of each vehicle will be about K800.

Mr Houser said the project

is the result of a decision that Zambia must reduce its dependence on imported oil. An unused supply of LPG is available in the country. It is suitable for use in cars, vans and small trucks as a substitute for petrol.

Mobil, he said, will provide advertising, public education, distribution and dispensing equipment, liaison with conversion kit suppliers and installers and safety training.

Government incentives are said to include a guaranteed price differential below the cost of petrol, a guaranteed supply for vehicular use, priority industry and single supplier protection.

LPG is a fuel closely related to petrol and is suitable for petrol-driven (spark ignition) engines. Petrol driven cars will need modifications to run on LPG.

Conversion involves the installation of a pressure fuel tank, fuel shut-off valve and a vapouriser-pressure regulator. The valve lets liquid gas flow to the vapouriser only when ignition is required.

The vapouriser uses the heat of the engine's cooling system to vapourise the liquid and controls the gas pressure at the carburettor when the gas is mixed with air.

(see diagram).

The fuel tank is securely mounted in a protected location and adequately ventilated. LPG has a distinctive odour so that leaks can be readily detected.

Converted cars can be run on both petrol and LPG at the flick of a switch.

The gas has been introduced extensively in many countries, including Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Britain, America and Europe. Italy has more than 40 years experience.

Introduction of the gas could replace almost ten per cent of the one million barrels of petrol used in Zambia in a year.

Mr Houser listed reduced maintenance costs, fewer replacements of exhaust systems, improved vehicle performance, easier starting in all weather. He estimates the annual savings for one vehicle travelling 20,000 km as K825.

But there are disadvantages: the K800 cost of conversion; fuel tank taking up boot space, increased consumption — a vehicle consuming ten litres of petrol for 100 km may average about 11 litres of LPG; ignition timing (which needs careful balancing) valve recession and a slight power loss.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A Five-Man Bulgarian trade delegation has left for home at the end of a four-day visit to Zambia at the invitation of the Government. Delegation leader Mr Dimittar Hadjiev said the visit was a follow up to a similar one that Zambia trade delegation made in June to Bulgaria. During the discussions Zambia made offers for the supply of metals ranging from copper cathodes to cobalt whose contracts would be signed before the end of this month. The two delegations examined the possibility of enlarging the volume of goods exchange in the next barter trade protocol which is expected to be negotiated in 1982. The Bulgarians had indicated their interest in importing Zambian cotton, tobacco and groundnuts. On economic cooperation, the two sides reviewed progress made so far in various projects. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 81 p 2]

POLICE ORDER LUXURY CARS--Police have ordered more than 30 luxury Commodore cars from Australia for the top officers, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday. Force public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango confirmed the order, but could not specify to which ranks the cars would be confined. As far as he knew the cars had not yet been deployed to any of the areas "although there are some here in Lusaka". Mr Mhango promised to give more details later. Although the cars were luxurious, the public should appreciate that there were instances when police officers were required to reach certain places quickly. This was the area in which the new cars would be needed. Mr Mhango added that the Police Force used some of its transport to ferry officers and that this was not an area where one big vehicle could be used. Asked to what extent the cars would be useful in combating crime, he said at times criminals used fast cars in getting away and since a Land-Rover could not be used to track them down, the new cars would be ideal for such emergencies. The new cars were an improved versions of Holden and Belmonts which the police had in the past. He said the new cars would not replace Romanian Aros, but that the move was "just a way of equipping the force with vehicles suitable for various situations. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

MINISTER ON IMF LOAN--The board of directors of the International Monetary Fund has ratified the release of K90 million August drawing from the K800 million loan Zambia clinched early this year. Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane disclosed this at a press conference he called at his house yesterday to release a communique of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which ended in Blantyre, Malawi at the weekend. He said the IMF board of directors met on November 16 and okayed the release of the money which Zambia badly needed. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Nov 81 p 1]

REJECTION OF ZAIRIAN GRAIN REQUEST--Zambia has refused to sell maize to Zaire, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Justin Mukando confirmed yesterday. Mr Mukando said a Zairean trade delegation was recently in the country in a bid to buy quantities of maize. The Zambian Government had turned down the request on the grounds that the country had only sufficient grain to see it through to the next harvest. Mr Mukando dispelled the possibility of a maize shortage between now and the next year's harvest. Such a situation could only arise if smuggling across Zambian borders was uncontrolled. He denied that Zambia would export large amounts of the grain to Tanzania. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Nov 81 p 2]

NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS--Zambians eat 20 per cent below the required daily energy (calories) intake in their diet--hence the prevalence of nutritional problems in the country. According to the findings of the National Food and Nutrition Commission, the spread of nutritional problems in Zambia was caused by people not eating enough or regularly. The report jointly compiled by the commission and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), a UN agency and released in Lusaka last week, has revealed that the average calorie intake range from 1,580 in the North-Western Province to 1,850 on the Copperbelt with the remaining provinces being in the region of 1,700 calories. "The small range indicates there is no real provincial differences but there is an overall deficiency of calories as compared with the requirement figure," it says. The surveys on food consumption and nutrition status carried out throughout the country between 1969 and 1973 discovered that there was a general deficiency of food intake in terms of energy sources posing most serious nutritional problems in rural Zambia. Other findings showed that the main problems related to nutrition were: protein-energy malnutrition and growth retardation; anamemia; lack of vitamin and parastic infection (caused through poor sanitation, hygien and water supply). [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 22 Nov 81 p 7]

WFP SENDING FAMINE RELIEF--More than K2 million worth of food is expected in the country soon to supplement the K1 million spent by the World Food Programme on the famine relief operation in the Sesheke and Senanga districts. Deputy representative for WFP Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lusaka yesterday 3,800 tonnes of maize, 300 tonnes of skimmed milk and 300 tonnes of beans would arrive in the country before the Zambezi river floods in the middle of the rainy season to avoid problems of distribution. The WFP had asked Namboard to set aside 3,200 bags of maize, which had already been dispatched to the area to ensure the people receive the grain before the floods. The maize from abroad would go to Namboard for replacement. Mr Gondwe said the area would face famine until the next harvest. "This is why there has been an expansion relief operation programme". The earlier K1 million food consignment had been received. More cooking oil had arrived in the country and would be dispatched to Western Province this week. The Government last February approached the WFP for help in the relief operation. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 81 p 5]

FREIGHT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA--A new rail-road freight service between Zambia and South Africa will now be offered to customers of Leopold Walford Zambia. The service will be operated jointly by Leopold Walford and Eagle Shipping--a South African-based company. Details of the new service were released in Lusaka at the

weekend by the manager of Leopold Walford's Lusaka operation Mr Peter Richardson, after talks with Eagle representatives in Durban. Mr Richardson said with the re-opening of the southern route, existing services were severely stretched. "This new service should help to ease the situation and offer customers an alternative method of transporting their goods." Eagle Shipping has branches in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth. Its head office is in Durban. The combined freight operations will start immediately and apply to full and part-load container and general freight shipped from Europe and locally-originating cargo from both South Africa and Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Nov 81 p 2]

TVZ FACES 'CRITICAL SHORTAGE' OF NEW FILMS--A critical shortage of news films has hit Television Zambia and with immediate effect only presidential functions will be filmed and aired on TVZ. The film crisis was announced in Lusaka by permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Mr Edward Lubinda who said the situation would remain unchanged for the rest of the year until the new Budget is released next January. Mr Lubinda said TVZ had only three reels of film remaining for the rest of the year and these would be exclusively for the coverage of President Kaunda. He appealed to other Party and Government leaders not to feel offended if news items concerning them were not accompanied with news films as the situation was "pretty critical." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 81 p 1]

PROTOCOLS WITH PRC, ZAMBIA, BULGARIA--The United National Independence Party (UNIP) yesterday signed a protocol for the layout and design of its Party headquarters, which will be built with the help of the People's Republic of China. The protocol was signed at Freedom House by Member of Central Committee and chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr Elijah Mudenda on behalf of the Party and economic counsellor at the Chinese Embassy Comrade Zhang Gi. Mr Mudenda said it was significant that UNIP chose China for the task of making the layout and design of its Party headquarters because the Zambian people knew the Chinese as reliable friends who have helped them in times of difficulty. He added that Zambia was also confident of the good quality of work that the Chinese people produce as experience had shown in projects which they have undertaken successfully in the country. Mr Mudenda disclosed that construction of the office complex, to include a political museum, banquet and conference halls as well as facilities for mass organisations that are affiliated to the Party, would start soon. And Comrade Gi told Mr Mudenda that because of the close warm relations that exist between the two countries, the best designers, the Design Corporation firm of Shanghai, had been given the job of planning the UNIP headquarters. Meanwhile, ZANA reports that Zambia and Bulgaria have signed a protocol of co-operation in various youth development areas particularly in the field of agriculture, Member of the Central Committee and Youth League executive secretary, Mr Bautis Kapulu announced in Lusaka yesterday. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Nov 81 p 1]

NORTHERN PROVINCE UNIP MEMBERSHIP--Only 10,744 people are paid-up UNIP members in the Northern Province which has a population of approximately 300,000, provincial member of the Central Committee, Mr Joseph Mutale, has disclosed. He told the provincial Party conference which ended yesterday that: "The paid-up membership of the Party in Northern Province is very disappointing." By November 10, this year there were only 10,744 paid-up members in the main body; 4,672 and 2,728 members in the women's and youth league respectively. "These are figures not to be

proud of. As leaders in this province, we have therefore a challenge to do better in our membership drive," he told the delegates. But, he attributed the low membership to lack of transport. Party leaders could not travel to distant areas because they had no vehicles or bicycles. "One major bottleneck which has affected Party organisation has been lack of transport for Party cadres in all districts, including Chilubi which particularly requires water transport," he said. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English Nov 81 p 5/]

BANGALDESH JUTE OFFER--Bangladesh has offered to export ten million 90 kg bags of jute at a better price compared with those offered by other countries, said chairman of the Zambia-Bangladesh Friendship Association Mr Mohammed Udini at the weekend. Mr Udini said in an interview that Bangladesh high commissioner to Zambia who is based in Nairobi, Mr Abu Nazam Hamidullah, was expected to arrive in Zambia next month for talks with President Kaunda and to sign a trade agreement between the two countries. Mr Hamidullah will meet Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera to discuss the jute offer. Bangladesh offers the most sophisticated jute technology practised in 90 jute mills. Namboard has shown interest in importing jute. Bangladesh produces good quality jute carpet material which is expected to replace the present wool carpets in the world. In Britain wool carpets would be replaced soon since jute has proved a popular alternative. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Nov 81 p 7]

GOVERNMENT PRICE DECISION HAILED--The government's decision to raise the price of chicken feed has saved the Zambian poultry industry which has suffered a six-year decline, according to the Commercial Farmers' Bureau. The editorial in the latest issue of "Productive Farming," the official organ of the bureau says the government decision to raise the price of the chicken feed in 1980 and 1981 made a strong contribution to the poultry industry's future. By allowing poultry prices to rise freely in the face of the stockfeed crisis, an incentive to stay in business was created for those poultry farmers who persevered. The bureau also feels that the recently announced prices of chicken feed for 1982 will ensure that stockfeeds become increasingly available in the years ahead and become increasingly higher in quality. But to reduce the prices of chicken, the Commercial Farmers Bureau has called for concerted efforts between the poultry industry and the Government to "enable the average man to eat chicken." [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Nov 81 p 4]

MUNDIA'S ENDING OF STRIKE--The strike by Mulobezi Railway workers has ended following the intervention of Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia. The Prime Minister disclosed in Mongu on Wednesday that the strike which had halted traffic on the line, ended following his address to the workers. Mr Mundia revealed that the Government had released K93,000 for the workers' salary arrears. He did not, however, indicate whether the workers, who were seeking to be included in a pay-rise deal concluded by the Railway Workers Union of Zambia and the Zambia Railways management, would have their salaries increased. Zambia Railways operates the Mulobezi line on behalf of the Government and the workers have been on strike for about a week demanding pay rises and better conditions of service. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 13 Nov 81 p 5]

MILITARY DELEGATION IN GDR--Berlin--A Zambia military delegation which is on a visit to the German Democratic Republic, on Thursday visited the GDR state border

to West Berlin at Brandenburg Gate. Defence Minister Wilson Chakulya and his entourage were welcomed by the city commander of the GDR capital, Lieutenant-General Karl-Heinz Drews, who familiarised them with the responsible duty of the border guards. Afterwards, the delegation called on a technical training centre of the land forces of the national people's army and was briefed about the organization and the technical equipment used for effective combat training in the various branches, special units and services of the land forces. When touring the centre, Mr Chakulya praised the good prerequisites for combat training of the soldiers of the national people's army. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 Nov 81 p 3]

CSO: 4700/352

MUGABE ANNOUNCES NEW WAGE GUIDELINES

CA041858 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] The government has announced new minimum wage structures for the country's workforce. A statement released this afternoon by the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, says that the government has decided that as from 1 January next year, the new minimum wages for industrial and commercial workers will be 105 dollars per month and that for domestic and farm workers 50 dollars. Comrade Mugabe said that the government has accepted a recommendation by the Riddell Commission of Inquiry into incomes, prices and conditions of service in general. The prime minister said, however, there are some areas of disagreement, most notably as regards the manner of the determination of minimum wages, but basically there are some wide measures of acceptance of the report.

The prime minister said because of the present economic circumstances there is a need for some degree of general restraint in income growth. The government has decided that with immediate effect there shall be a maximum on the wage and salary increases that may be awarded by employers in both the private and public sectors. He said that these maximum increases ranged between 5 percent of annual income for those earning between more than 15,000 dollars and up to 20,000 dollars to 23.5 percent for those earning up to 1,200 dollars. Regulations embodying the details and terms of this wage restraint will be published shortly. Comrade Mugabe said the terms of these restraints will be reviewed from time to time, having regard to the state of the economy and the skilled manpower position.

Figures released on the new minimum wages for the lower paid workers in Zimbabwe show a rate rise in respect of domestic and farm workers of 66 percent and for industrial and commercial workers a rate of 23.5 percent. In a statement the prime minister said this represents a step in the right direction in the government's determination to narrow the wage gap. Comrade Mugabe acknowledged, however, that the new increases do not take the worker up to and beyond the poverty datum line, which is the government's intention. He said that in addition to rectifying the worker wage gap, the government will also address itself to ensuring the general improvement of working and social conditions. The prime minister said it is most important for employees to respond by striving to increase their efficiency and productivity in the jobs they do. Comrade Mugabe said the movement in minimum wages is in accordance with the policy of removing exploitation and discrimination in pay. He added that the progress that has now been made carries with it the obligation for all workers to justify the wage paid in an economic sense as well as one of social justice and equity.

CSO: 4700/372

ZIMBABWE

DEATH OF MUGABE'S BROTHER REPORTED

CA031030 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The secretary general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU], Comrade Albert Mugabe, was found dead this afternoon at his Salisbury home. A statement issued by the minister of information, Comrade Shamuyarira, said that Comrade Albert Mugabe was found dead in his swimming pool in the suburb of Ashdown Park. The statement said that the ZCTU leader's body was found standing in an upright position fully clothed at the deep end of the pool. The cause of the death has not yet been established but a post mortem examination is to be conducted tomorrow. His family said he returned home yesterday evening and then walked out of the house at about 8 p.m. He did not return to the house until his body was found at the house today [as heard].

Comrade Shamuyarira, speaking on behalf of the government, said that the late Comrade Albert Mugabe was a great leader of the trade union movement. The minister said: In the last year he successfully united all trade unions in the country under the umbrella of the ZCTU and was not negotiating for better pay and working conditions for workers. Comrade Shamuyarira said during the liberation struggle Comrade Albert Mugabe was sent to jail many times but continued to work for the rights of all the workers in Zimbabwe. He praised the late trade union leaders as a dedicated fighter for the independence of Zimbabwe and the government feels a loss at his passing. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

A government spokesman said tonight that despite the death of his brother, Albert, the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, plans to fulfill all his official engagements tomorrow and Friday but all engagements for Saturday and Sunday have been cancelled.

CSO: 4700/363

ZCTU CHIEF SAYS TRADE UNIONS MUST BE FREE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, yesterday said that unions should be allowed to operate freely in order to represent their members more effectively.

He said he was "extremely pleased" with the Government's stand of not interfering with the operations of trade unions in Zimbabwe.

"There should be no interference by the Government in the trade union movement. Trade unions are there to represent workers' interests."

Mr Mugabe, who returned on Thursday from France where he attended a world trade union conference, said unions must be free to criticise constructively any regulation which affected workers.

"But irresponsible and destructive trade unionists are unacceptable," he said.

Mr Mugabe strongly opposed any more increases in bus fares, saying workers throughout the country would "resist this unfair move."

He was reacting to a report that bus companies were contemplating increased bus fares throughout the country.

"We had bus fare increases in October and it will be grossly unfair to increase them again in January. I can assure you that workers throughout the country will resist it."

He also appealed to trade unions to participate fully in the economic planning of the country as they were representatives of the workers' interests.

"We represent the workers who keep our economy going by their increased production. This being the case, we must fully participate in the economic planning of the country."

CSO: 4700/341

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ZVOBGO VISITS GDR--The Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, leaves on Monday for a week-long visit to Berlin at the invitation of the central committee of the Communist Party in the German Democratic Republic. A spokesman for the ministry said yesterday that Dr Zvobgo would look at house construction equipment and Germany's mass housing techniques. "We are faced with a serious situation where building costs are escalating while at the same time we have limited resources," Dr Zvobgo said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 3]

SWAZI TIES--Swaziland and Zimbabwe have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at High Commissioner level, a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said yesterday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 17]

ZANU (PF) SWEEPS POLL--ZANU (PF) has won eight of the 10 seats in the Musengezi Rural Council elections, which were held on Thursday and yesterday. The remaining two seats on the council went to the Patriotic Front. The elections took place in five wards.--ZIS [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 17]

REWARD FOR SPY--A \$10 000 reward--the largest offered by police in this country--was placed on the head of the escaped spy suspect, Captain Frank Gericke yesterday. Police spokesman said: "The Criminal Investigation Department believes that Captain Gericke may still be hiding within Zimbabwe and is offering a reward of \$10 000 for information leading to his arrest in this country. Any person having information which may assist is asked to contact CID, Salisbury, on 790898 or 705299 or the nearest police station." Captain Gericke, a member of the Zimbabwe National Army based in Bulawayo, escaped from the Salisbury police cells on November 8 while detectives were investigating spying allegations against him. His release was obtained by Detective Inspector Fred Varkevisser, one of the policemen on the case, who was accompanied to the cells by an unidentified man. Detective Inspector Varkevisser, his family and the "third man" vanished immediately after the escape. Police are also eager to have the "third man" identified. The hunt for Captain Gericke was intensified recently when police set up road blocks on main roads out of Salisbury, manned by policemen with photographs of the missing people. Police have also been visiting flats and houses in the city, showing the same photographs to residents. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Nov 81 p 1]

FORESTRY PLAN--Unless funds are forthcoming the reforestation programme being carried out by the Provincial Authority in Fort Victoria will end in January, the authority's adviser, Mr John Toft, said this week. In an interview, Mr Toft said that in addition to eight provincial tree nurseries there were 100 nurseries in schools throughout the province. Not only had squatters denuded vast tracts of land around the Great Zimbabwe and Lake Kyle areas, but brick-making kilns demanded timber, Mr Toft said. "For the last two years we have been financing the provincial reforestation programme out of beer levy funds, but we shall not be able to do this in future." Indigenous trees were being indiscriminately destroyed and, while he attached great importance to conservation, he had only one forest officer with one car to cover the whole area affected. Mr Toft also disclosed that all the rural clinics damaged during the liberation struggle had now been repaired and were again operational. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 81 p 5]

SHORTAGE OF RICE--Zimbabwe is facing a serious shortage of rice, says the deputy managing director of National Foods, Mr Edward Harris. He said yesterday that Zimbabwe's suppliers--Malawi--had suffered a dry season earlier this year and could not supply its own and foreign markets. "We have put the Ministry of Trade and Commerce in the picture, but they told us we could not import rice from anyone but Malawi." The Herald's Bulawayo correspondent reports that every major supermarket in the city is sold out of rice, and says only mealie or broken rice is available. A spokesman for the Malawian high commission in Salisbury said yesterday that Malawi's capacity to export rice had been severely affected by poor seasons in the past two years. Malawi had received very large orders for rice recently, and was doing its best to fulfil them, despite its difficulties, he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Nov 81 p 6]

CSO: 4700/338

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

Dec. 18, 1981